





WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS





C. & P. (except the two maps) 14 Aug '83

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1183 - 1451

Mr Jones's copy afterwards Hamroth's  
Lep than  $6\frac{3}{4}$  by barely  $4\frac{7}{8}$

Agrees exactly with this copy excepting  
that it has not the blank leaf which  
is the last of sheet F — Sheet  
H has in it only 2 leaves

Part I, 1984  
W Chalmers's other copy with the map  
measures only  $6\frac{15}{16}$  to fully 7 by  $5\frac{1}{8}$

Chalmers II - 1451

















# DIVERS

voyages touching the discoverie of  
*America, and the Ilands adiacent*  
vnto the same, made first of all by our  
*Englishmen, and afterward by the French-*  
*men and Britons:*

And certaine notes of aduertisements for obserua-  
tions, necessarie for such as shall heereafter  
make the like attempt,

With two mappes annexed heereunto for the  
plainer vnderstanding of the whole  
matter.



Imprinted at Lon-  
don for Thomas VVoodcocke,  
*dwelling in paules Church-yard,*  
at the signe of the blacke beare.

1582.

**The names of certaine late writers of Geographie, with the yeere wherein they wrote.**

The yeere of  
our Loyde.

- 1300 **A** Belfada Ismael prince of Syria, Persia, and Assyria.
- 1320 Iohn Mandeuill Englishman.
- 1500 Albertus Crantzius of Hamburge.
- 1520 Peter martyr Millanoyle.
- 1525 Gonsaluo Ouiedo Spaniarde.
- 1527 Robert Thorne English man.
- 1530 Hieronymus Fracattor Italian.
- 1539 Gemma Frisius.
- 1540 Antonie di Mendoza Spaniard.
- 1541 Gerardus Mercator Fleming.
- 1549 Iohn Baptista Guicchardine Florentine.
- 1553 Iohn Baptista Ramusius, hee gathered many notable things.
- 1554 Sebastian Munster Germane.
- 1554 Thomas Giunti Venetian.
- 1555 Clement Adams Englishman.
- 1555 Orontius Finæus Frenchman.
- 1564 Abraham Ortelius Fleming.
- 1574 Hierome Osorius Portingall.
- 1575 Andreas Theuet Frenchman.
- 1575 Francis Belforest Frenchman.
- 1576 Humfrey Gilbert knight, Englishman.
- 1577 Dionyse Settle Englishman.
- 1578 George Beste Englishman.
- 1580 Nicolas Chauncellor Englishman.

The



**The names of certaine late trauay-  
lers, both by sea and by lande, which  
also for the most part haue w ritten of  
their owne trauayles and voyages.**

**The yere of  
our Lorde.**

- 1178 Beniamin Tudelenfis a Iewe.  
1270 Marcus Paulus a Venetian.  
1300 Harton an Armenian.  
1320 Iohn Mandeuile knight, englifthman.  
1380 Nicolaus and Antonius Zeni, venetians.  
1444 Nicolaus Conti venetian,  
1492 Christopher Columbus a Genoway.  
1497 Sebastian Gabot, an egnlishman the sonne of a venetiā.  
1497 M. Thorne and Hugh Eleot of Bristowe, englifthmen.  
1497 Vasques de Gama a portingale.  
1500 Gasper Corterealis a portingale.  
1516 Edoardus Barbosa a portingale.  
1519 Fernandus Magalianes a portingale.  
1530 Iohn Barros a portingale.  
1534 Iaques Cartier a Briton.  
1540 Francis Vasques de Coronado Spaniarde.  
1542 Iohn Gaeran Spaniarde.  
1549 Francis Xauier a portingale.  
1553 Hugh Willowbie knight, & Richard Chauncellor Eng.  
1554 Francis Galuano a portingale.  
1556 Stenen and William Burros Englifthmen,  
1562 Antonie Ienkinson Englifthman.  
1562 Iohn Ribault a Frenchman.  
1565 Andrewe Theuet a Frenchman.  
1576 Martin Frobisher Englifthman.  
1578 Francis Drake Englifthman.  
1580 Arthur Pet, and Charles Iackmā Englifthmen.  
1582 Edwarde Fenton, and Luke warde, Englifthmen.  
1582 Humfrey Gilbert knight, Edward Heyes, and Antonio  
Brigham Englifthmen.

A verie late and great probabilitie  
of a passage, by the Northwest  
part of America in 58. degrees  
of Northerly latitude.



An excellent learned man of  
portingale, of singular grauity,  
authoritie and experience tolde  
mee very lately, that one *Anns*  
*Cortereal*, captayne of the yle  
of *Tercera* about the yeere  
1574. which is not aboue eight  
yeres past, sent a Shippe to dis-  
couer the Northwest passage of  
America, & that the same Shippe

arriuing on the coast of the saide America in fiftie eyght  
degrees of latitude, founde a great entrance exceeding deepe  
and broade, without all impediment of ice, into whiche they  
passed aboue twentie leagues, and found it alwaies to trende  
sowarde the South, the lande lying lowe and plaine on ey-  
ther side: And that they perswaded them selues verely, that  
there was a way open into the South sea. But their victailles  
fayling them, and being but one Shippe, they returned backe  
agayne with ioy. This place seemeth to lie in equal degrees  
of latitude, with the first entrance of the sounde of Denmark  
betweene Norway and the head land, called in latin *Cimbros-  
rum promontorium*, and therefore like to bee open and nauig-  
able a great part of the yeere. And this report may bee well  
annexed vnto the other eight reasons mentioned in my epi-  
tle dedicatorie, for prooofe of the likelihood of this passage by  
the Northwest.



To the right worshipfull and  
most vertuous Gentleman master  
Phillip Sydney Esquire.



Maruaile not a little (right wor-  
shipfull) that since the first disco-  
uerie of America (which is now  
full fourescore and tenne yeeres)  
after so great conquests and plan-  
tings of the Spaniardes and Por-  
tingales there, that wee of Eng-  
lande could neuer haue the grace  
to set fast footing in such fer-  
till and temperate places, as are  
left as yet vnpossessed of them. But againe when I consider  
that there is a time for all men, and see the Portingales time to  
be out of date, & that the nakednesse of the spaniards, and their  
long hidden secretes are now at length espied, whereby they  
went about to delude the worlde, I conceiue great hope, that  
the time approcheth and now is, that we of England may share  
and part stakes (if wee will our selues) both with the spaniarde  
and the Portingale in part of America, and other regions as yet  
vndiscovered. And surely if there were in vs that desire to  
aduance the honour of our Countrie which ought to bee in  
euery good man, wee woulde not all this while haue fore-  
flowne the possessing of those landes, whiche of equitie  
and right appertaine vnto vs, as by the discourses that followe  
shall appeare most plainely. Yea if wee woulde beholde with  
the eye of pitie howe al our Prisons are pestered and filled with  
able men to serue their Countrie, which for small robberies are  
dayly hanged vp in great numbers euen twentie at a clappe out  
of one iayle (as was seene at the last assises at Rochester) wee  
woulde hasten and further euery man to his power the deduc-  
ting of some Colonies of our superfluous people into those tem-  
perate and fertile partes of America, which being within sixe  
weekes



## The Epistle

weekes sayling of England are yet vnpossessed by any Christians; and seeme to offer themselues vnto vs, stretching neerer vnto her Maiesties Dominions, then to any other part of Europe. Wee reade that the Bees, whe they grow to be too many in their own hiues at home, are wont to bee led out by their Captaines to swarme abroad, and seeke themselues a new dwelling place. If the examples of the Grecians and Carthaginians of olde time, and the practise of our age may not mooue vs, yet let vs learne wisdom of these smal weake and vnreasonable creatures. It chaunced very lately that vpon occasion I had great conference in matters of Cosmographie with an excellent learned man of Portingale, most priue to all the discoueries of his nation, who wondered that those blessed countries, from the point of Florida Northward, were all this while vnplanted by Christians, protesting with great affection and zeale, that if hee were now as young as I (for at this present hee is threescore yeeres of age) hee woulde sel all hee had, being a man of no small wealth and honour, to furnish a conuenient number of ships to sea for the inhabiting of those countries, and reducing those gentile people to christianitie. Moreouer hee added that Iohn Barros their chiefe Cosmographer being moued with the like desire, was the cause that Bresilia was first inhabited by the Portingales: where they haue nine baronies or lordships, & thirtie engennies or sugar milles, two or three hundred slaves belonging to eche myll, with a Iudge, and other officers, & a Church: so that euery mill is as it were a little common wealth: and that the countrie was first planted by such men, as for small offences were saued from the rope. This hee spake not onely vnto mee and in my hearing, but also in the presence of a friend of mine, a man of great skill in the Mathematikes. If this mans desire might bee executed, wee might not only for the present time take possession of that good land, but also in short space by Gods grace finde out that shorte and easie passage by the Northwest, which we haue hether to so long desired, and whereof wee haue many good and more then probable coniectures: a fewe whereof I thinke it not amisse heere to set downe, although your worship knowe them as well

The speech of a  
learned Portin-  
gale.

After Iohn  
Barros the  
causer of the in-  
habiting of  
Bresilia.

## Dedicatorie.

well as my selfe. First therefore it is not to bee forgotten, that Sebastian Gabot wrote to master Baptista Ramusius, that he verily beleued that all the North part of America is diuided into Islandes. Secondly that master Iohn Verarzanus, which had been thrise on that coast, in an olde excellent mappe, which he gaue to king Henrie the eight, and is yet in the custodie of master Locke, doth so lay it out, as it is to bee seene in the mappe annexed to the end of this booke, being made according to Verarzanus plat. Thirdly the story of Gil Gonsalua recorded by Franciscus Lopes de Gomara, which is saide to haue sought a passage by the Northwest, seemeth to argue and proue the same. Fourthly, in the second relation of Iaqués Cartier the 12. Chapter the people of Saguinay doe testifie that vpon their coastes Westwarde there is a sea the ende whereof is vnknowne vnto them. Fifthly, in the end of that discourse is added this, as a special remembrance, to wit, that they of Canada say that it is a monethes space to saile to a lande where cinamon and cloues are growing. Sixtly, the people of Florida signified vnto Iohn Ribault (as it is expressed in his discourse heere withall imprinted) that they might saile from the Riuer of May vnto Ceuola and the south sea through their countrie within twentie dayes. Seuently, the experience of captaine Frobisher on the hyther side, and Sir Fraunces Drake on the backe side of America, with the testimonie of Nicolaus and Anthonius Zeni, that Estotilanda is an Islande, doth yelde no small hope thereof. Lastly, the iudgement of the excellent Geographer Gerardus Mercator, which his sonne Rumold Mercator my friende shewed mee in his letters, & drewe out for mee in writing, is not of wise men lightly to bee regarded. His words are these. *Magna tamen si pauca de noua Frobisberi nauigatione scribis, quam miror ante multos annos non fuisse attentatam. Non enim dubium est, quin recta & brevis via pateat in occidentem Cathaium vsq; . In quod regnū, si recte nauigationem instituant, nobilissimas totius mundi merces colligent, & multis Gentibus adhuc idololatriis Christi nomen communicabunt.* You write (saith hee to his sonne) great matters though very briefly of the newe discoverie

The iudgement  
of Gerardus  
Mercator of a  
passage by the  
Northwest.

## The Epistle

A lawe made of  
late by king.  
Phillip.

of Frobisher, which I wonder was neuer these many yeeeres  
heeretofore attempted. For there is no doubt, but that there  
is a straight and short way open into the West euen vnto Ca-  
thay. Into which kingdome, if they take their course aright,  
they shall gather the most noble merchandise of all the worlde,  
and shall make the name of Christe to bee knowne vnto many  
idolatrous and Heathen people. And heere to conclude and  
shut vp this matter, I haue hearde my selfe of Merchants of cre-  
dite that haue liued long in Spaine, that King Phillip hath made  
a lawe of late that none of his subiectes shall discouer to the  
Northwardes of fīue and fortie degrees of America: whiche  
may bee thought to proceede chiefly of two causes, the one,  
least passing farther to the North they should discouer the open  
passage from the south sea to our north sea: the other because  
they haue not people enough to possesse and keepe that passage,  
but rather thereby shoulde open a gappe for other nations to  
passe that way. Certes if hether to in our owne discoueries  
we had not beene led with a preposterous desire of seeking ra-  
ther gaine then Gods glorie, I assure my self that our labours had  
taken farre better effecte. But wee forgotte, that Godlinesse is  
great riches, and that if we first seeke the kingdome of God, al o-  
ther thinges will be giuen vnto vs, and that as the light accompa-  
nieth the Sunne, and the heate the fire, so lasting riches do waite  
vpon them that are zealous for the aduancement of the king-  
dome of Christ, and the enlargement of his glorious Gospell: as  
it is sayde, I will honour them that honour mee. I truste that  
nowe being taught by their manifold losses our men will take  
a more godly course, and vse some part of their goods to his glo-  
rie: if not, he will turne euen their couetousnes to serue him, as  
he hath done the pride and auarice of the Spaniardes and Por-  
tingales, who pretending in glorious words that they made their  
discoueries chiefly to conuert Infidelles to our most holy faith,  
(as they say) in deed and truth sought not them, but their goods  
and riches. Whiche thing that our nation may more speedily  
& happily performe, there is no better meane in my simple iudge-  
ment then the increase of knowledge in the arte of navigation, &c



## Dedicatorie.

breeding of skilfulnesse in the sea men: whiche Charles the Emperour and the king of Spaine that nowe is wisely considering haue in their Contractation house in Siuill appointed a learned reader of the sayde art of Nauigation, and ioyned with him certayne examiners, and haue distinguished the orders among the sea men, as the groomet whiche is the basest degree, the mariner which is the seconde, the master the thirde, and the pilote the fourth, vnto the which two last degrees none is admitted without hee haue heard the reader for a certaine space (which is commonly an excellent Mathematician, of which number were Pedro di Medina which writte learnedly of the art of nauigation, and Alonso di Chanez & Hieronimus di Chanez, whose works likewise I haue scene) and being founde fitte by him and his assistants, which are to examine matters touching experience, they are admitted with as great solemnitie and giuing of presents to the ancient masters and Pilots, and the reader and examiners, as the great doctors in the Vniuersities, or our great Sergeantes at the law when they proceed, and so are admitted to take charge for the Indies. And that your worshippe may knowe that this is true, Master Steuen Borrows, nowe one of the foure masters of the Queenes nauie, tolde me that newly after his returne from the discouery of Moscouie by the North, in Queene Mariés daies, the Spaniards, hauing intelligence that he was master in that discouerie, tooke him into their cōtractation house at their making and admitting of masters and pilots, giuing him great honour, & presented him with a payre of perfumed gloues woorth fine or sixe Ducates. I speake all this to this ende, that the like order of erecting such a Lecture here in London or about Ratcliffe in some conuenient place, were a matter of great consequence and importance, for the sauing of many mens liues and goods, which nowe through grosse ignorance are dayly in great hazerd, to the no small detriment of the whole realme. For whiche cause I haue dealt with the right worshipfull sir Frances Drake, that seeing God hath blessed him so wonderfully, he woulde do this honour to him selfe and benefite to his countrey, to bee at the cost to erect such a lecture: Whereunto in most bountifull manner

The cōtractatio  
house at Siuill.

W. Steuen  
Borrows.

A lecture of the  
art of nauigatio  
necessarie for to  
be erected in  
London.

## The Epistle

The bountifull  
offer of sir Fra-  
ncis Drake to-  
ward furthering  
the art of nau-  
gation.

John Gabote  
and his three  
sonnes.

at the verie first he answered, that he liked so well of the motion,  
that he would giue twentie poundes by the yeere standing, and  
twentie poundes more before hand to a learned man to furnish  
him with instruments and maps, that would take this thing vp-  
on him: yea so readie he was that he earnestly requested mee to  
helpe him to the notice of a fitte man for that purpose, which I,  
for the zeale I bare to this good actiō, did presently, & brought  
him one, who came vnto him & conferred with him thereupon:  
but in fine he would not vndertake the lecture, vnlesse he might  
haue fourtie pounde a yeere standing, and so the matter ceased  
for that time: howbeit the worthie and good Knight remaineth  
full constant, and will be, as he told me very lately, as good as his  
word. Nowe if God shoulde put into the head of any noble  
man to contribute other twentie pounde, to make this lecture a  
competent liuing for a learned man, the whole realme no doubt  
might reape no small benefite thereby. To leaue this matter &  
to drawe to an ende, I haue heere right worshipfull in this haste  
worke first put downe the title which we haue to that part of A-  
merica which is from Florida to 67. degrees northwarde, by the  
letters patentes graunted to Iohn Gabote and his three sonnes,  
Lewes, Sebastian, and Santius, with Sebastians owne Certificate  
to Baptista Ramusius of his discouerie of America, and the testi-  
monie of Fabian our own Chronicler. Next I haue caused to bee  
added the letters of M. Robert Thorne to King Henrie the eight,  
and his discourse to his Ambassadour doctor Ley in Spaine of the  
like argument, with the kings setting out of two ships for disco-  
uerie in the 19. yere of his raigne. Thē I haue translated the voy-  
age of Iohn Verarzanus from thirtie degrees to Cape Briton, (&  
the last yeere at my charges, and other of my friendes by my ex-  
hortation, I caused Iaques Cartiers two voyages of discoue-  
ring the grand Bay, and Canada, Saguinay, and Hochelaga to bee  
translated out of my Volumes, which are to be annexed to this  
present translation). Moreouer following the order of the map,  
and not the course of time, I haue put downe the discourse of  
Nicholaus and Antonius Zenic. The last treatise of Iohn Ri-  
bault, is a thing that hath beene already printed, but not nowe to  
be

## Dedicatorie,

he had, vnlesse I had caused it to be printed againe, The mappe  
is master Michael Lockes, a man, for his knowledge in diuers lan-  
guages and especially in Cosmographie, able to doe his countrey  
good, and worthie in my iudgement, for the manifolde good  
partes in him, of good reputation and better fortune. This curio-  
rie pamphlet I am ouer bold to present vnto your worshippe :  
but I had rather want a litle discretion, then to bee founde vn-  
thankful to him, which hath been alwaies so readie to pleasure me  
and all my name.

Heere I cease, crauing pardon for my ouer boldnesse, trust-  
ing also that your worshippe will continue & increase  
your accustomed fauour towards these  
godly and honourable dis-  
coueries.

*Your worshippes humble alwayes*  
to commaunde. R. H.

30 4



Dedication

which, while I had studied it to be put in practice, The master  
a matter which I look upon as a man for his knowledge in business  
under and especially in the management of his company  
good, and without my judgment, for the master of the good  
trust in him of good reputation and better fortune. This course  
pamphlet I am over bold to present unto your worshippe :  
if I had rather want a little direction, then to be founde un-  
willing to him, which has been always to readie to pleasure me  
and all my name.

I have I take leaving pardon for my over boldness, trust-  
ing also that your worshippe will continue & increase  
your accustomed favour towards these  
godly and honorable dis-  
courses.

Your worshipper humble adherer  
to command, R. H.

1634

A latine copie of the letters patentes  
of King Henrie the seuenth, graunted  
vnto Iohn Gabote and his three sonnes, Lewes,  
Sebastian, and Santius for the discouering of  
newe and vnknown  
landes.



*Henricus dei gratia rex Angliae  
& Francia, & dominus hiberniae,  
omnibus, ad quos praesentes lites-  
rae nostrae peruenerint, salutem.  
Notum sit & manifestum, quod  
dedimus & concessimus, ac per  
praesentes damus & concedimus  
pro nobis & heredibus nostris  
dilectis nobis Ioanni Gaboto ci-  
ui Veneciarum, Lodouico, Se-  
bastiano, & Santio, filiis dicti Ioannis, & eorum & cuiuslibet eo-  
rum heredibus & deputatis plenam ac liberam auctoritatem,  
facultatem & potestatem nauigandi ad omnes partes, regiones  
& sinus maris orientalis, occidentalis, & septentrionalis sub  
banneris, vexillis, & insigniis nostris, cum quinque nauibus sine  
nauigijs, cuiuscunque portiturae & qualitatibus existant, & cum  
tot et tantis nautis & hominibus, quot & quantos in dictis nau-  
ibus secum ducere voluerint, suis & eorum propriis sumpti-  
bus & expensis, ad inueniendum, discoperiendum, & inuesti-  
gandum quascunque insulas, patrias, regiones sine provincias  
gentium & infidelium quorumcunque in quacunque parte  
mundi positas, quae Christianis omnibus ante hac tempora fue-  
rint incognitae. Concessimus etiam eisdem & eorum cuiuslibet,  
eorumque & cuiuslibet eorum heredibus & deputatis ac licen-  
tiam dedimus ad affigendum praedictas banneras nostras & in-  
signia in quacunque villa, oppido, castro, insula seu terra firma  
a se non inuentis. Et quod praenominatus Ioannes & filii  
eiusdem*

*Henricus dei gratia rex Angliae  
& Francia, & dominus hiberniae,  
omnibus, ad quos praesentes lites-  
rae nostrae peruenerint, salutem.  
Notum sit & manifestum, quod  
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a se non inuentis. Et quod praenominatus Ioannes & filii  
eiusdem*

A

eiusdem

eiusdem seu heredes & eorundem deputati, quas cunq; huiusmodi villas, castra, oppida & insulas a se inuentas, quae subiugari, occupari, possideri possint, subiugare, occupare, possidere valeant, tanquam vassalli nostri, & gubernatores, loca tenentes & deputati, eorundem dominium, ius, & iurisdictionem earundem villarum, castrorum, oppidorum, insularum, ac terra firmae inuentorum nobis acquirendo. Ita tamen ut ex omnibus fructibus, proficuiis, emolumentis, commodis, lucris, & obuenti-  
 onibus ex huiusmodi navigatione prouenientibus praefatus Ioannes & filij ac heredes, & eorum deputati teneantur & sint obligati nobis pro omni viagio suo, toties quoties ad portum nostrum Bristoliae applicuerint (ad quem omnino applicare teneantur, & sint astricti) deductis omnibus sumptibus & impensis necessariis per eosdem factis, quintam partem capitalis lucris factis, siue in mercibus siue in pecuniis persolvere. Dantes nos & concedentes eis de suisq; heredibus & deputatis, ut ab omni solutione custumarum omnium & singulorum bonorum ac mercium, quas secum reportarint ab illis locis sic noniter inuentis, liberi sint & immunes. Et insuper dedimus & concessimus eisdem ac suis heredibus & deputatis, quod terra omnes firmae, insulae, villae, oppida, castra, & loca quaecunq; a se inuenta, quocumque ab eis inueniri contigerit, non possint ab aliis quibusvis nostris subditis frequentari seu visitari, absq; licentia praedictorum Ioannis & eius filiorum suorumq; deputatorum, sub pena amissionis tantae nauis, quam bonorum omnium quorumcunq; ad ea loca sic inuenta navigare praesentium. Volentes & strictissime mandantes omnibus & singulis nostris subditis tam in terra quam in mari constitutis, ut praefato Ioanni & eius filiis, ac deputatis bonam assistentiam faciant, & tam in armandis navibus seu nauibus, quam in prouisione quietatus & victualium pro sua pecunia emendorum, atq; aliarum omnium rerum sibi prouidentiarum pro dicta navigatione sumenda, suos omnes fauores & auxilia impertiant. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes: teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quinto die Martii, anno regni nostri undecimo.

The



# The same letters patents in english.



Enrie by the grace of GOD  
king of England, and France,  
and Lorde of Irelande, to all,  
to whom these presentes shall  
come, greeting. Be it knowen  
that wee haue giuen and gran-  
ted, and by these presentes doe  
giue and grant for vs and our  
heyyes, to our well beloued  
John Gabote citizen of Ve-

nice, to Aelwes, Sebastian, and Santicus, sonnes of the saide  
John, and to the heires of them and euery of them, and their  
deputies, full and free authoritie, leaue, and power to sayle to  
all partes, countreys and seas of the East, of the West, and of  
the North vnder our banners and ensignes, with siue ships,  
of what burden or quantitie soeuer they be: and as many ma-  
riners or men as they will haue with them in the saide ships,  
vpon their owne proper costes and charges to seeke out, dis-  
couer and finde whatsoeuer iles, countreyes, regions, or pro-  
uinces, of the heathen and infidelles whatsoeuer they bee, and  
in what part of the worlde soeuer they be, whiche before this  
time haue been vnknownen to all Christians. We haue gran-  
ted to them also and to euery of them, the heires of them,  
and euery of them and their deputies, & haue giuen them li-  
cence to set by our banners and ensignes in euery village,  
towne, castel, p[ar]t, or maine lande of them newly founde. And  
that the foresaid John and his sonnes or their heires and as-  
signes may subdue, occupie, and possesse all such townes, ci-  
ties, castles and p[ar]ts of them founde, which they can subdue,  
occupie, and possesse, as our bassailles and lieutenantes, get-  
ting vnto vs the rule, title, and iurisdiction of the same villa-  
ges, townes, castles, and firme lande so founde.

Licence gra[n]ted  
to John Gabot,  
his sonnes and  
heires, to disco-  
uer vnknown  
lands vnder the  
kings banner.

To subdue and  
possesse those  
landes as the  
kings bassailles.

A 2

Per

The fift of all  
goods to be paid  
to the king.

Freedome from  
all customes.

Done but they  
their allignes  
may trauaile  
thither.

The 5. of march  
1594.

Yet so that the foresaide John and his sonnes and heires, and  
their Deputies bee holden and bounden, of all the frutes,  
profites, gaines & commodities growing of such nauiga-  
tion, for euery their boyage as often as they shall arriue at  
our port of Bristoll, (at the which port they shall be bounde  
and holden only to arriue) all manner of necessarie costes  
and charges by them made being deducted, to pay vnto vs  
in wares or money the fift part of the Capitall gaine so  
gotten. Wee giuing and graunting vnto them and to  
their heires and Deputies, that they shall bee free from all  
paying of customes of all and singuler such merchandize, as  
they shall bring with them from those places so newly  
founde,

And mozeouer wee haue giuen and graunted to them,  
their heires and Deputies, that all the firme landes, Isles,  
Villages, Townes, Castles and places whatsoeuer they  
be, that they shall chaunce to finde, may not of any other of  
our subiectes bee frequented or visited without the licence of  
the foresayd John, his sonnes and their deputies vnder paine  
of forsayture as well of their shippes, as of all and singuler  
goods of all them that shall presume to sayle to those places  
so founde. Willing and most straightly commaunding all  
and singuler our subiectes as well on lande as on sea ap-  
pointed officers, to giue good assistace to the aforesaid John  
and his sonnes and deputies, and that as well in arming and  
furnishing their ships or vessels, as in prouision of quietnesse,  
and in buying of victualles for their money and all other  
things by them to be prouided necessarie for the saide nauig-  
ation, they doe giue them all their helpe and fauour. In  
witness whereof wee haue caused to bee made these our let-  
ters patentes. Witnessse our selfe at Westminster the fift  
day of March in the xi. yeere of our reigne.

A

# **A note of Sebastian Gabotes voyage of discoverie, taken out of an old**

Chronicle written by Robert Fabian somtime

*Alderman of London, which is in the custodie of*

John Stowe Citizen, a diligent searcher

and preseruer of Antiquities.



**T**HIS yee the King, (by In the 13. yee  
meanes of a Venetian whiche of king Henrie  
made himselfe very expert and the vii. 1498.  
cunning in knoweledge of the  
circuit of the worlde and I-  
landes of the same, as by a  
Carde and other demonstrati-  
ons reasonable hee shewed)  
caused to man and victuall a  
shippe at Bristowe, to searche

for an Ilande, whiche, hee saide hee knewe well, was riche  
and replenished with riche commodities. Which Ship  
thus manned and victualed at the kinges cost, diuers mer-  
chants of London ventured in her small stockes, being in  
her as chiefe Patrone the saide Venetian. And in the com-  
panie of the saide shippe sayled also out of Bristowe three or  
four small ships fraught with sleight and grosse merchan-  
dizes, as course cloth, Caps, Laces, points and other trifles,  
and so departed from Bristowe in the beginning of May:  
of whome in this Maiors time returned no tidings.

Note:

Bristow.

William Bur-  
chas Mayor of  
London.

Of three sauage men which hee brought home,

and presented vnto the king in the xvii.

yeere of his raigne.

**T**HIS yee also were brought vnto the king three men  
taken in the new founde Iland, that before I spake of

Three sauage  
men brought  
into England.



Raine fleshe.  
Beastes skins.

in William Purchas time being Pastor. These were clothed in beastes skinnies, and ate rawe fleshe, and spake such speech that no man coulde understand them, and in their demeanour like to brute beastes, whom the king kept a time after. Of the which vpon two yeeres past after I saw two apparelled after the maner of Englische men in Westminster pallace, which at that time I coulde not discern from Englische men, till I was learned what they were. But as for speech I heard none of them utter one worde.

John Baptista Ramusius in his Preface to the third volume of the navigations, writeth thus of Sebastian Gabot.

Sebastian  
Gabots letters  
to Ramusius.

Note.

He calleth them  
Ilands.

Sebastian  
Gabot might  
haue sailed to  
Cathais.

In the latter part of this volume are put certaine relations of John de Uerarzana a Florentine, and of a great Captaine a Frenchman, and the two voyages of Iaques Cartier a Briton, who sailed vnto the lande set in fiftie degrees of latitude to the north, which is called New France: of the which landes hitherto it is not thoroughly knowne whether they doe ioyne with the firme lande of Florida and noua Hispania, or whether they be separated & diuided all by the Sea as Ilands: and whether that by that way one may goe by Sea vnto the countrie of Cathais: as many yeeres past it was written vnto me by Sebastian Gaboto our countrie man Venetian, a man of great experience & verie rare in the art of Navigation, and the knowledge of Cosmographie: who sayled along and beyonde this land of New Fraunce at the charges of king Henrie the seuenth king of Englande: And hee tolde mee that hauing sayled a long time West and by North beyonde these Ilandes vnto the latitude of 67. degrees and an halfe vnder the North Pole, and at the 11. day of June finding still the open Sea without any maner of impediment, hee thought verily by that way to haue passed on still the way to Cathais, which is in the East, and woulde haue done it, if the mutinie of the Shipmaster

Maynaster and marriners had not rebelled and made him  
 to returne homewardes from that place. But it seemeth  
 that God doth yet still reserue this great enterprise for some  
 great Prince, to discover this voyage of Cathay by this  
 way: which for the bringing of the spiceries from India  
 into Europe were the most easie and shortest of all other  
 wayes hether to founde out. And surely this enterprise  
 woulde bee the most glorious and of most importance of all  
 other that can be imagined, to make his name great, & fame  
 immortall to all ages to come, farre more then can bee done  
 by any of all these great troubles and warres, which dayly  
 are vsed in Europe among the miserable Chyrtian peo-  
 ple,

This voyage to  
 Cathay reser-  
 ued by God for  
 some great  
 Prince.

This way the  
 shortest of all  
 others.

This discovery  
 were a most  
 glorious enter-  
 prise.

This much concerning Sebastian Cabotes discoverie  
 may suffice for a present talt: but shortly, God willing, shall  
 come out in print all his owne mappes & discourses drawne  
 and written by himselfe, which are in the custodie of the  
 worshipfull master William Worthington one of her Maie-  
 ties Pensioners, who (because so worchie monumentes  
 shoulde not be buried in perpetuall obliuion) is very willing  
 to suffer them to be ouerseene and published in as good or-  
 der as may bee, to the encouragement and benefite of our  
 Countreimen.

William Wor-  
 thington Pen-  
 sioner,



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*A declaration of the Indies and landes*  
 discovered, and subdued vnto the Emperour, and the king  
 of Portugale. And also of other partes of the Indies  
 and rich Countreies to bee discovered, which the wor-  
 shipfull master Robert Thorne merchant of Lon-  
 don (who dwelle long in the City of Siuilia  
 Spaine) exhorted king Henrie the eight  
 to take in hande.

MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE,



Experience proueth that natural-  
 ly all Princes bee desirous to ex-  
 tend and enlarge their dominions  
 and kingdomes. Wherefore  
 it is not to bee maruelled, to see  
 them euery day procure & same,  
 not regarding any cost, perill,  
 and labour, that may thereby  
 chaunce, but rather it is to bee  
 maruelled, if there be any prince

content to liue quiet with his owne dominions. For sure-  
 ly the people would thinke he lacketh the noble courage and  
 spirit of all other. The worlde knoweth that the desires  
 of Princes haue beene so feruent to obtaine their purpose,  
 that they haue aduentured and proued things to mans con-  
 iecture impossible, the which they haue made possible, and al-  
 so things difficult haue made facil, and thus to obtaine their  
 purpose haue in maner turned vp and downe the whole  
 worlde so many times, that the people inhabiting in the far-  
 thest regio of the occident haue pursued with great desires,  
 labours and perils, to penetrate and enter into the farthest  
 regions of the Orient: And in likewise those people of the  
 said partes of the Orient haue had no lesse labour and desire  
 to enter and penetrate into the farthest land of the Occident,  
 and so following their purchase haue not ceased untill they

B

could

could passe no farther by reason of the great Seas. This naturall inclination is cause, that scarcely it may bee saide there is any kingdome stable, nor king quiet, but that his owne imagination, or other Princes his neighbours doe trouble him. God and nature hath prouided to your Grace, and to your Gracious progenitors this Realme of Eng-lande, and set it in so fruitefull a place, and within suche li-mites, that it shoulde seeme to bee a place quiet and aparted from all the foresaide desires. One speciall cause is, for that it is compassed with the Sea : by reason thereof it seemes, this notwithstanding, their desires and noble cour-ages haue been most commonly like vnto others : and with inuicellous great labours, costes and perilles, they haue tra-uelled and passed the Seas making warre not onely with kings and dominions nigh neighbours, but also with them of farre countries, and so hath wonne and conquered many riche and faire Dominions, and amplified this your Graces Realme with great victorie and glory. And also nowe of late your Grace hauing like courage and desire, & not with-out iust cause, to enlarge this your kingdome and demaund your limites and tribute of the French king, which at that present hee restrained your Grace in person passed with a great power into France, putting your Graces person to great paine and labour, and without doubt victoriously you had conquered the saide Realme of Fraunce, as yee began, if your aduersarie had not reconciled him, and knowledged your Graces right and title : and so promised truely to pay the tribute then due, and fulfill your request in all thinges, and also desired your Grace for peace, the which of your cle-mencie you could not refuse.

Nowe I considering this your noble courage and desire, & also perceiuing that your Grace may at your plea-sure, to your greater glozy, by a godly meane, with litle cost, perill, or labour to your Grace or any of your Subiectes, amplifie and enrich this your saide Realme, I knowe it is my bounde dutie to manifest this secreete vnto your Grace, which

which hitherto as I suppose hath beene hid : which is that *Note.*  
 with a small number of shippes there may bee discovered  
 diuers newe landes and kingdomes, in the whiche without  
 doubt your Grace shall winne perpetuall glory and your  
 Subiects infinite profite. To which places there is  
 left one way to discover, which is into the North: For that  
 of the foure parts of the worlde it seemeth three partes are  
 discovered by other Princes. For out of Spaine they  
 haue discovered all the Indies and Seas Occidentall, and  
 out of Portugale all the Indies and Seas Oriental: So  
 that by this part of the Orient and Occident, they haue  
 compassed the worlde. For the one of them departing to-  
 warde the Orient, and the other towarde the Occident, met  
 againe in the course or way of the middelt of the day, and  
 so then was discovered a great part of the same Seas and  
 coastes by the Spaniardes. So that now we rest to bee dis-  
 covered the saide North partes, the which it seemeth to  
 mee, is onely your charge and duetie: Because the si-  
 tuation of this your Realme is thereunto neereff and ap-  
 pest of all other: and also for that you haue already taken *Note.*  
 it in hand: And in mine opinion, it will not seeme well  
 to leaue so great and profitable an enterpise, seeing it may  
 so easily and with so little coste, labour, and daunger,  
 bee followed and obtained: Though heeretofore your  
 Grace hath made thereof a prooffe, and founde not the  
 commoditie thereby as you trusted, at this time it shall  
 bee no impediment. For there may bee nowe provided  
 remedies for thinges, then lacked, and the inconuenien-  
 ces and lettes remooued that then were cause your Gra-  
 ces desire tooke no full effect, which is, the courses to be  
 chaunged, and followe the aforesaid new courses. And con-  
 cerning the marriners, shippes, and prouision, an order may  
 be deuised and taken meete and conuenient much better then  
 hetherto. By reason whereof, and by Gods grace, no doubt  
 your purpose shall take effect. Surely the rest heerein  
 will bee nothing, in comparison to the great profite.

B 2

The



The labour is much lesse, yea nothing at all, where so great honour and glory is hoped for : and considering well the courses, truly the danger & way is shorter to vs, then to Spaine or Portugall, as by euident reasons appeareth . And nowe to declare some thing of the commoditie and vtilitie of this Nauigation and discovering, it is very cleere and certaine, that the Seas that commonly men say, that without great danger, difficultie and perill, yea rather it is impossible to passe, those same Seas bee nauigable and without any such daunger, but that shippes may passe and haue in them perpetuall cleerenesse of the day without any darknesse of the night : which thing is a great commoditie for the nauigants, to see at all times rounde about them, as well the safegardes as daungers, and howe great difference it is betweene the commoditie and perilles of other which lease the most parte of euery foure and twentie houres the saide light, and goe in darkenesse groping their way, I thincke there is none so ignorant but perceiue this more plainely, then it can bee expressed : yea what a vantage shall your Graces Subiects haue also by this light to discover the strange landes, countries, and coastes, for if they that bee discovered to sayle by them in darkenesse is with great danger, muche more then the coastes not discovered be dangerous to trauell by night or in darkenesse. Yet these dangers or darknesse hath not letted the Spaniards and Portugals and other, to discover many vnknown realmes to their great perill, which considered (and that your Graces Subiectes maye haue the saide lighte) it will seeme your Graces subiects to bee without actiuitie or courage, in leauing to doe this glorious and noble enterpryse. For they being past this little way which they named so dangerous, which may bee it, or iii. leagues before they come to y<sup>e</sup> Pole, and as much more after they passe the Pole, it is cleere that from thence forth the Seas and landes are as temperat as in these partes, & that then it may be at the will and pleasure of the marriners, to choose whether they will saile by y<sup>e</sup> coastes

roastes that bee colde, temperate, or hot. For they being past the pole, it is plaine they maye decline to what parte they list. If they will goe toward the Orient they shall intop the regions of all the Tartarians that extende toward the mid-day, and from thence they may goe and proceede to the lande of China, & from thence to the lande of Cathaio orientall, which is of all the mayne lande most orientall that can bee reckoned from our habitation. And if from thence they doe continue their nauigation, following the coaste that returns toward the occident, they shall fall in Melassa, and so in all the Indees which we call orientall, and following that way may returne hither by the Cape of Bona Speranza; and thus they shall compasse the whole worlde. And if they will take their course after they be past the pole, toward the occident, they shall goe in the backe side of the new found lande, which of late was discovered by your Graces subiectes, vntill they come to the backside and South seas of the Indees occidentalls. And so continuing their viage they may returne thorow the straite of Magallanas to this countrey, and so they compasse also the worlde by that way, and if they goe this thirde way, and after they be past the pole, goe right toward the pole Antartike, and then decline toward the lands and Ilands situated betweene the Tropikes, and vnder the Equinoctial, without doubt they shal find there p richest lads and Ilands of the worlde of Golde, precious stones, balmes, spices, and other thinges that wee here esteeme most: which come out of strang countreys, & may returne the same way.

By this it appeareth your Grace haue not onely a greate aduantage of the riches, but also your subiectes shal not trauell halfe of the way that other doe, which goe rounde about as aforesaide.

*The booke made by the right worship-  
full Master Robert Thorne in the yeere 1527. in Si-  
uill to Doctour ley, Lorde ambassadour for King Hen-  
rie the eight to Charles the Emperour, being an  
information of the parts of the world, disco-  
uered by him and the King of Portin-  
gale: And also of the way to the  
Moluccaes by the  
north.*



Right noble & reuerende in ge.  
I receiued your letters, & haue  
procured and sent to knowe of  
your seruant, who your Lorde  
ship wrote shoulde bee sicke in  
Merchena. I can not there or  
els where heare of him, wout  
he be returned to you, or gone  
to S. Lucar & shipt. I can not  
iudge but that of some contagi-  
ous sicknes he died, so that the owner of the house for defa-  
ming his house woulde bury him secretly, and not be known  
of it. For such things haue ofte times happened in this coun-  
trei.

Also to write to your Lordshippe of the netwe trade  
of spicerie of the Emperour, there is no doubt but that the I-  
landes are fertile of cloues, nutmegs, mace, and cinnamon:  
And that the saide Ilandes, with other there about, abounde  
w gold, Rubies, Diamonds, Balalles, Granates, iacincts &  
other stoues & pearles, as al other lāds, that are vnder & nere  
p equinoctial. For we see, where nature giueth any thing, he  
is no nigarde. For as with vs and other, that are apated  
from the sayde equinoctiall, our mettalles be lead, tynne, and  
pyon, so theirs be golde, siluer, and copper. And as our  
fruites and graines be ayles, nuttes, and corne, so theirs bee  
bates, nutmegges, pepper, cloues, and other spices. And as  
wee



wee haue iette, amber, cristall, iasper, and other like stones, so haue they rubies, diamonds, balasses, sapphires, Iacincts, and other like. And though some say that of such precious mettals, graines or kind of spices, and precious stones, the aboundance and quantitie is nothing so great, as our mettals, fruites or stones aboue rehearsed: yet if it be well considered, how the quantitie of the earth vnder the equinoctiall to both the tropicall lines, (in which space is founde the said golde, spices and precious stones) to be as much in quantitie, as almost all the earth from the tropickes to both the poles: it can not be denied but there is more quantitie of the said mettels, fruites, spices, and precious stones, then there is of the other mettels and other thinges before rehearsed. And I see that the preciousnesse of these thinges is measured after the distance that is betweene vs, and the things that we haue appetite vnto. For in this nauigation of the spicerie was discovered, that these Ilandes nothing set by golde, but set more by a knife and a naple of yron, then by his quantitie of Golde: and with reason, as the thing more necessarie for mans seruice. And I doubt not but to them shoulde bee as precious our corne and seedes, if they might haue them, as to vs their spices: and likewise the peeces of glasse that heere wee haue counterfayted are as precious to them, as to vs their stones: which by experience is seene daylie by them that haue trade thither. This of the riches of those countries is sufficient.

Touching that your Lordship wrote, whether it may be profitable to the Emperour or no, it may be without doubt of great profit: if as the king of Portugal doth, he woulde become a marchant, and prouide shippes and their lading, and trade thither alone, and defende the trade of these Ilandes for himselfe. But other greater busines withholdeth him from this. But still, as nowe it is begunne to bee occupied, it would come to much. For the ships comming in safetie, there would thither many euery yeere, of whiche to the Emperour is due of all the wares and Iuelles that come from thence.

Note.

thence the fift part for his custome cleare without any cost. And besides this he putteth in euery flote a certayn quantitie of money, of whiche hee enioyeth of the gaines pounce and poundes like as other aduenturers doe. In a flote of three Shippes and a carauell that went from this citie armed by the marchauntes of it, which departed in Aprill last past, I and my partener haue 1400. Ducates that we employed in the sayde fleete, principally for that two Englishmen friends of mine, whiche are somewhat learned in Cosinographie, shoulde goe in the same shippes, to bring mee certaine relation of the situation of the countrey, and to bee experte in the Nauigation of those seas, and there to haue informations of many other things, and aduise that I desire to know especially. Seeing in these quarters are shippes, and marriners of that countrey, and cardes by which they sayle, though much unlike ours: that they should procure to haue the said Cards, and learne howe they vnderstande them, and especially to know what Nauigation they haue for those Ilandes Northwardes, and Northeastwarde.

Note.

For if from the sayde Ilandes the Sea do extende, without interposition of lande, to sayle from the North poynt to the Northeast poynt 1700. or 1800. leagues, they should come to the Newe founde Ilandes that wee discouered, and so wee shoulde bee neerer to the sayde Spicerie by almost 2000. leagues then the Emperour, or the king of Portingal are. And to aduise your Lordshippe whether of these Spiceries of the King of Portingal or the Emperours is neerer, and also of the titles that epyther of them hath, and howe our Newe founde landes are parted from it, (for that by wrytyng without some demonstration, it were harde to giue any declaration of it,) I haue caused that your Lordshippe shall receyue herewith a little Mappe or Carde of the worlde: the whiche, I feare mee, shall put your Lordshippe to more labour to vnderstande, then mee to make it, only for that it is made in so little roome that it cannot be but obscurely set out, & is desired to be seene in it, & also for I am in this science litle expert: Yet to remedy in part this

diffi



difficultie, it is necessary to declare to your Lordshippe my  
intent, with which I trust you shal perceiue in this card part  
of your desire, if, for that I cannot expresse mine intent, with  
my declaratiō I doe not make it more obscure.

First, your Lordship knoweth that the Cosmographers  
haue deuided the earth by 360. degrees in latitude, and as  
many in longitude, vnder the which is comprehended al the  
roundnesse of the earth: the latitude beeing deuided into 4.  
quarters, ninetie degrees amount to euerie quarter, which  
they measure by the altitude of the poles, that is the North  
and South starres, beeing from the line equinoctiall till  
they come right vnder the North starre the saide ninetie de-  
grees: and as much from the sayde line equinoctiall to the  
South starre bee other ninetie degrees. And as much  
more is also from eyther of the saide starres agayne to the  
equinoctiall. Which imagined to be rounde, is soone  
perceiued thus, 360. degrees of latitude to be consumed in  
the said foure quarters, of ninetie degrees a quarter, so that  
this latitude is the measure of the worlde from North to  
South, and from South to North. And the longitude, in  
which are also counted other 360. is counted frō West to  
East, or from East to West, as in the card is set. The said  
latitude your Lordship may see marked and deuided in the  
end of this carde on the left hande. So that if you woulde  
know in what degrees of latitude any region or coast stan-  
deth, take a compasse and set the one foote of the same in the  
equinoctiall line right against the said region, and apply the  
other foote of the compasse to the saide region or coast, and  
then set the sayd compasse at the ende of the carde, where the  
degrees are deuided. And the one foote of the compasse stan-  
ding in the line equinoctiall, the other will shewe in the  
scale the degrees of altitude or latitude that the sayd region  
is in. Also the longitude of the worlde I haue set out in the  
nether part of the carde, contayning also 360. degrees:  
which begin to be cosited after Holome and other Cosmo-  
graphers from an head land called *Capo verde*, which is o-  
uer against a little crosse made in the part occidentall, where

To knowe the  
latitudes.

C

the



To knowe the  
Longitudes.

the diuision of the degrees begynneth, & endeth in ſame *Capo verde*. Nowe to knowe in what longitude any lande is, your Lordſhippe muſt take a ruler or a compaſſe, and ſet the one foote of the compaſſe vpon the lande or coaſt whoſe longitude you woulde knowe, and extende the other foote of the compaſſe to the nexte parte of one of the tranſuerſall lines in the Orientall or Occidentall part: which done, ſet the one foote of the compaſſe in the ſaide tranſuerſall lyne at the ende of the nether ſcale, the ſcale of longitude, and the other foote ſheweth the degree of longitude that the region is in. And your Lordſhippe muſt vnderſtande that this carde though little conteyneth the vniuerſall whole worlde betwixte the twoo collaterall lines, the one in the Occidentall parte deſcendeth perpendicular vppon the 175. degree, and the other in the Orientall on the 170. degree, whoſe diſtaunce meaſureth the ſcale of longitude. And that whiche is without the two ſayde tranſuerſall lynes is onely to ſhew howe the Oriental part is ioyned with the Occident, & Occident with the Orient. For that that is ſet without the line in the Orient parte, is the ſame that is ſet within the other line in the Occidentall parte: and againe that that is ſette without the line in the Occidentall part, is the ſame that is ſet within the line on the Orientall parte: To ſhewe that though this figure of the worlde in playne or flat ſeemeth to haue an ende, yet one imagining that this ſayde carde were ſet vpon a round thing, where the endes ſhoulde touche by the lines, it woulde plainly appeare howe the Orient part ioyneth with the Occident, as there without the lines it is deſcribed & figured. And for moze declaration of the ſaid card, your Lordſhip ſhall vnderſtand, that beginning on the parte Occidentall within the lyne, the firſt land that is ſet out, is ſome mayne land & Iſland of the Indies of ſome Emperour. Which mayne lande or coaſt goeth Northwarde, and finiſheth in the lande that wee founde, whiche is called heere *Terra de Labrador*. So that it appeareth the ſayde lande that wee founde and the Indies to bee all one mayne lande. The ſayde

sayd coast from the saide Indies Southwarde, as by the  
 carde your Lordshippe may see, cometh to a certaine strait  
 sea called *Estrecho de todos Santos*: by which strait Sea <sup>Now called the</sup>  
 the Spaniards goe to the spiceries, as I shall declare <sup>streit of Page-</sup>  
 more at large: the which strait sea is right against the <sup>lane.</sup>  
 three hundred fiftene degrees of Longitude, and is of  
 Latitude or altitude from the Equinoctiall fiftie three de-  
 grees. The first lande from the sayd beginning of the carde  
 towarde the Orient is certaine Ilandes of the Canaries &  
 Ilandes of *Capo verde*. But the first mayne lande next to  
 the line Equinoctiall is the sayde *Capo verde*, and from  
 thence northwarde by the streite of this sea of *Italie*. And  
 so followeth *Spayne*, *Fraunce*, *Flanders*, *Almaine*,  
*Denmarke* and *Norway*, which is the highest parte tow-  
 ard the North. And ouer against *Flanders* are our Ilands  
 of *England* and *Irelande*. Of the landes and coastes with-  
 in the straites I haue set out ouelpe the Regions, deu-  
 iding them by lynes of their lymittes, by whiche playnelie  
 I thinke your Lordshippe may see, in what situatiō euery re-  
 gion is, and of what highnesse, & with what regions it is ioy-  
 ned. I doe thinke few are lesse out of all Europe. In the  
 partes of *Asia* and *Affrica* I could not so well make the said  
 diuisions: for that they be not so well knowen, nor neede not  
 so muche. This I write because in the sayde carde bee made  
 the sayde lynes and strikes, that your Lordshippe should  
 vnderstande wherefore they doe serue. Also returning  
 to foresayde *Capo verde* the coast goeth Southwarde to  
 a cape called *Capo de bona speransa*: which is right ouer  
 agaynst the sixtye and sixtie fift degree of Longitude.  
 And by this cape goe the *Portingales* to their spicerie.  
 For from this cape towarde the Orient, is the Lande  
 of *Calicut*, as your Lordshippe may see in the head lande o-  
 uer against the 130. degree. From the said cape of *Bona Spe-*  
*ransa* the coast returneth toward the line Equinoctiall, and  
 passing forth entrench the read sea, & returning out entrench  
 againe into the gulfe of *Persia*, and returneth towarde  
 the Equinoctiall line, till that it cometh to the head



Note.

land called Callicut afore sayde, and from thence the coast making a Gulfe, where is the riuer of Ganges, returneth toward the line to a head lande called Malacha, where is the principall spicerie: And from this cape returneth and maketh a great gulfe, and after the coast goeth right toward the Orient, and ouer against this last gulfe and coast be manie Ilandes, which be Ilandes of the spiceries of the Emperour. Upon which the Portugales and he be at vartaunce. The said coast goeth toward the Orient, and endeth right against the 155. degrees, and after returneth toward the occident Northwarde: which coast not yet plainly knowne I may ioyne to the new found land found by vs, that I spake of before. So that I finishe with this a brieve declaration of the carde aforesayde. Well I knowe I shoulde also haue declared how the coastes within the streites of the Sea of Italie runne. It is plaine that passing the streites on the Northside of that Sea after the coast of Granado, and with that which pertaines to Spayne, is the coast of that which Fraunce hath in Italie. And then followeth in one peece all Italie, which lande hath an arme of a sea with a gulfe which is called *Mare Adriaticum*. And in the bottoome of this gulfe is the cite of Venice. And on the other part of the said gulfe is Sclauonia, and nexte Grecia, then the streites of Constantinople, and then the Sea called *Euxinus*, which is within the saide streites: And coming out of the said straits floweth toward Turcia maior. (Though now on both sides it is called Turcia.) And so the coast runneth Southward to Syria, and ouer against the said Turcia are the Ilandes of Rhodes, Candie, and Cyprus. And ouer against Italie are the Ilandes of Sicilia & Sardinia. And ouer against Spaine is Maiorca and minorca. In the ende of the gulfe of Syria is Judea. And from thence returneth the coast toward the Decident, till it cometh to the streites where wee beganne, whiche all is the coast of Affricke or Barbarie. Also your Lordshippe shall vnderstande that the coastes of the Sea throughout all the world I haue coloured with yelow, for that it may appeare that



that all that is within the line coloured yellow, is to be imagined to be mayne land or Island: and all without the sayde line so coloured to bee Sea: whereby it is easie and light to know it. Albeit in this little roome any other description would rather haue made it obscure then cleere. Also the sayd coasts of the Sea are all set iustly after the manner & forme as they lye, as the nauigation approueth the throughout all the carde, saue onely the coastes and Isles of the spicerie of the Emperour which is from ouer against the 160. to the 215. degrees of Longitude. For these coastes & situations of the Islands euery of the Colinographers and pilots of Portingall and Spayne doe set after their purpose. The Spaniards more towards the Orient, because they should appeare to appertaine to the Emperour: and the Portingalles more toward the Occident, for that they should fall within their iurisdiction. So that the Pilots & nauigants thither, which in such cases should declare the truth, by their industrie doe set the falsely euery one to fauour his prince. And for this cause can be no certaine situatiō of the coast & Islands, til this difference betwixte them be verified. Nowe to come to the purpose of your Lordshippes demaunde touching the difference betweene the Emperour and the king of Portingall, to vnderstand it better, I must declare the beginning of this discovering. Though peradventure your Lordship may say the in that I haue writtē ought of purpose I fall in the Proverbe, *A gemino ouo bellum*: But your Lordship commaunded me to be large, & I take licence to be prolixouse, & shalbe peradventure tedious, but your Lordship knoweth that *nihil igno- rantia verbosius*. In the yeere 1484. the king of Portingall minded to arme certaine caruelles to discover this spicery. Then soasmuch as he feared that being discovered euerie other prince would send & trade thither, so the cost & peril of discovering should be his, & the profite common: wherefore first he gaue knowledge of this his mynd to al princes christened, saying the he would seeke amongst the infidels newe possessiōs of regions, & therfore would make a certain army: & the if any of the would help in the cost of the said army he should

enjoy his parte of the profite or honour that shoulde come of it. And as then this discovering was holden for a straunge thing and uncertaine. Nowe they say, that all the Princes of Christendome aunswared that they woulde bee no part of such an army, nor yet of the profite y<sup>e</sup> might come of it. After the which he gaue knowledge to the Pope of his purpose, & of the answere of all the Princes, desiring him y<sup>e</sup> seeing that none would helpe in the costes, that hee woulde iudge all that shoulde bee founde and discovered to be of his iurisdiction, and commaund that none other Princes should intermeddle therewith. The Pope saide not as Christ saith, *Quis me constituit iudicem inter vos?* He did not refuse, but making him selfe as Lorde and Judge of all, not only gratted that all that should be discovered from Orient to Occident should be the kings of Portugall, but also, that vpon great censures no other Prince should discover but he: And if they did, all to be the kinges of Portugall. So he armed a flete, and in the yeere 1487. was discovered y<sup>e</sup> Ilands of Calicut, from whence is brought all the spice he hath. After this in the yeere 1492. the king of Spaine willing to discover landes towarde the Occident without making any such diligence, or taking licence of the king of Portugale, armed certayne caruelles, and then discovered this India Occidentall, especially two Ilandes of the saide India, that in this carde I set forth named the one *Ladominica*, and the other *Cuba*, and brought certaine gold from thence. Of the which when the king of Portugall had knowledge, he sent to the king of Spayne, requirring him to giue him y<sup>e</sup> said Ilands. For that by the sentence of the Pope all that should be discovered was his, and that he should not proccede further in the discoverie without his licence. And at the same time it seemeth that out of Castill, into Portugale had gone for feare of burning infinite number of Iewes that were expelled out of Spayne, for that they would not turne to be Christians, & carried with the infinite number of gold & siluer. So that it seemeth that the king of Spayne answered that it was ready that the king of Portugall asked, and that to bee obedient to

to



that which the pope had decreed, he would giue him the said  
 Ilands of the Indies. Now for as much as it was decreed  
 betwixt þe said kings, þe none should receiue þe others subiects  
 fugitiues, nor their goodes, therefore the king of Portingale  
 should pay and returne to the king of Spaine a million of  
 Golde or more, that the Jewes had carried out of Spaine to  
 Portingale; and that so doing he would giue these Ilandes  
 and desist from any more discovering. And not fulfilling this  
 he would not onely not giue these Ilands, but procure to  
 discover more where him thought best. It seemeth that the  
 king of Portingale would not or could not with his ease  
 pay this mony. And so not paying that he coulde not let the  
 king of Spaine to discover: so that hee enterprised not to-  
 ward the Orient where he had begun and found the spicery.  
 And consented to the king of Spaine that touching this dis-  
 couering they should deuide the worlde betweene them two.  
 And that all that should be discovered frō *Capo verde*, where  
 this carde beginneth to be counted in the degrees of longi-  
 tude, to 180. of the sayde scale of longitude, which is halfe  
 the worlde toward the Orient, and finisheth in this carde  
 right ouer against a little crosse made at the sayde 180. de-  
 grees, to be the king of Portingalles. And all the lande  
 from the sayde Crosse toward the Occident, untill it  
 ioyneth with the other Crosse in the Orient, which contai-  
 neth the other hundred and eightie degrees, that is the  
 other halfe of the worlde, to be the king of Spaynes.  
 So that from the lande ouer agaynst the sayde hundred  
 and eightie degrees untill it finish in the three hundred and  
 sixtie on both the endes of the carde, is the iurisdiction  
 of the king of Spayne. So after this manner they  
 deuided the worlde betweene them. Nowe for that these  
 Ilandes of spicerye fall neere the terme and limites be-  
 tweene these Princes (for as by the sayde carde you maye  
 see they beginne from one hundred and sixtie degrees of  
 Longitude, and ende in 215.) it seemeth all that falleth  
 from 160. to 180. degrees, should be of Portingall:

and



The longitudes  
harde to be  
founde out.

and all the rest of Spayne. And for that their Cosmographers and Pilots could not agree in the situation of the said Ilands (for the Portingals set them all within their 180. degrees, and the Spaniards set them all without: & for that in measuring, all the Cosmographers of both partes, or what other that euer haue beene cannot giue certaine order to measure y<sup>e</sup> longitude of the world, as they do of y<sup>e</sup> latitude: for y<sup>e</sup> there is no starre fixed fro East to West, as are y<sup>e</sup> starres of the poles from North to South, but all mooueth with the mouing diuine:) no māner can be found how certainly it may be measured, but by coniectures, as the Nauigantes haue esteemed the way they haue gone. But it is manifest that Spayne had the situation of all the landes from *Capo verde*, towarde the Orient of the Portingales to their 180. degrees. And in all their cartes they neuer hitherto set the sayd Ilands within their limitatiō of the sayd 180. degrees: (Though they knew very well of the Ilandes,) til now that the Spaniards discovered them. And it is knowne that the king of Portingale had trade to these Ilands afore, but would neuer suffer Portingale to goe thither from Calicut: for so much as hee knewe that it fell out of his dominion: least by going thither there might come some knowledge of those other Ilandes of the king of Spayne, but bought the cloues of Merchantes of that countrie, that brought them to Calicut, much deerer then they would haue cost, if he had set for thē, thinking after this maner it would abide alwaies secrete. And now that it is discovered he sendes and keepe the Spaniards from the trade all that he can. Also it should seeme that when this foresaide consent of the diuision of the worlde was agreed of betweene them, the king of Portingale had alreadye discovered certayne Ilandes that lye ouer against *Capo verde*, and also certayne parte of the mayne lande of India towarde the South, from whence he set *Brasill*, and called it the lande of *Brasill*. So for that all shoulde come in his terme and limites, hee tooke three hundred and seuentie leagues beyonde

Ca

Capo verde: and after this, his 180. degrees, being his part  
of the worlde, shoulde beginne in the Carde right ouer a-  
gainst the 340 degrees, where I haue made a little com-  
passe with a crosse, and shoulde finishe at the 160. degree,  
where also I haue made an other little marke. And after this  
computation without any controuersie, the Ilandes of the  
spicerie fall out of the Portingales domination. So that  
nowe the Spaniardes say to the Portingales that if they  
woulde beginne their 180. degrees from the saide Capo  
verde, to the intent they shoulde extende more towarde the o-  
riente, and so to touche those Ilandes of the spicerie of the  
Emperour, which is all that is betweene the two crosses  
made in this carde, that then the Ilandes of Capo verde  
and the lande of Brasill that the Portingales nowe obtaine,  
is out of the sayde limitation, and that they are of the Empe-  
rours. Or if their 180. degrees they count from the 370.  
leagues beyonde the sayde Capo verde, to include in it the  
sayde Ilandes and landes of Brasill, then plainely appea-  
reth the saide 180. degrees shoulde finishe longe before they  
come to these Ilandes of the spicerie of the Emperour: As  
by this Carde your Lordeshippe may see. For their li-  
mittes shoulde beginne at the 340. degrees, of this Carde,  
and ende at 160. degrees, where I haue made two little  
marks of the compasse with crosses in them.

So that plainely it shoulde appeare by reason, that the  
Portingales shoulde leaue these Ilandes of Capo verde and  
land of Brasill, if they would haue part of the spicerie of the  
Emperours: or else holding these, they haue no parte there.  
To this the Portingales say, that they will beginne their  
180. degrees from the selfe same Capo verde: for that  
it maye extende so muche more towarde the oriente and  
touche these Ilandes of the Emperours: and woulde  
winne these Ilandes of Capo verde and lande of Brasill ne-  
uer the lesse, as a thinge that they possessed before the con-  
sent of this limitation was made.

So none can verlype tell whiche hath the best reason.

They

D.

New found land  
discouered by  
the englishmen.

Note.

To sayle by the  
pole,

They bee not yet agreed, *Quare sub Iudice lis est.* But without doubt by all coniectures of reason the sayde Ilandes fall all without the limitation of Portingale, and pertaine to Spaine, as it appeareth by the most parte of all the Cardes made by the Portingales, saue those they haue falsified of late purposely. But now touching that your Lordshippe wrote, whether that which wee discouered toucheth any thing the foresayde coastes: once it appeareth plainly that the Newe founde lande that wee discouered is all a mayne lande with the Indies occidentall, from whence the emperour hath all the golde and pearles: and so continueth of coaste more then 5000. leagues of length, as by this Card appeareth. For from the saide newe landes it proceedeth toward the occidet to the Indies, and from the Indies returneth toward the orient, & after turneth southwarde by till it come to the straytes of Todos Santos, whiche I reckon to bee more then 5000. leagues.

So that to the Indians it shoulde seeme that wee haue some title, at least that for our discouering wee might trade thither as other doe. But all this is nothing nere the spicerie.

Nowe then (if from the sayde newe founde landes the Sea bee Nauigable,) there is no doubt, but sayling Northwarde and passing the pole descending to the equinoctiall lyne wee shall hitte these Ilandes, and it shoulde bee muche more shorter way, then eyther the Spaniardes or the Portingales haue. For wee bee distaunt from the pole but 39. degrees, and from the pole to the Equinoctiall bee 90. the which added together bee 129. degrees, leagues 2480. and myles 7440. Where wee shoulde finde these Ilandes. And the Nauigation of the Spaniardes to the spicerie is, as by this Card you may see, from Spaine to the Ilandes of Canarie, and from these Ilandes they runne ouer the lyne Equinoctiall Southwarde to the cape of the mayne lande of Indians, called the Cape of Sainte

Au-



Auguſtine, and from this Cape Southwardes to the  
ſtraytes of Todos Sanctos, in the whiche Navigation to  
the ſayde ſtraites is 1700. or 1800. leagues: and from  
theſe ſtraytes being paſt them, they returne towarde the  
line Equinoctiall to the Ilandes of ſpicerie, whiche are di-  
ſtance from the ſayde ſtraites 4200. or 4300. leagues.

The Navigation of the Portugallies to the ſayd Ilands  
is, departing from Portingale Southwarde towarde the  
Capo verde, and from thence to another Cape paſſing the  
lyne equinoctiall called Capo de bona ſperanſa, and from  
Portingale to the cape is 1800. leagues, and from this cape  
to the Ilandes of ſpicerie of the Emperour is 2500.  
leagues.

So that by this navigation amounteth all to 4300. leagues.  
So that as afore is ſayde, if betweene our Newe founde  
landes or Norway, or Ilande the Seas towarde the north  
be Navigable, wee ſhoulde goe to theſe Ilandes a ſhorter  
way by more then 2000 leagues. And though wee went not  
to the ſaide Ilandes, for that they are the Emperours or  
Kinges of Portingale, wee ſhoulde by the way, and com-  
ming once to the line Equinoctiall, finde landes no leſſe  
riche of Golde and ſpicerie, as all other landes are vnder the  
ſaide line Equinoctiall: and alſo ſhoulde, if wee may paſſe  
vnder the North, enjoye the Navigation of all Tartarie.

Which ſhould bee no leſſe profitable to our commodities  
of clothe, then theſe ſpiceries to the Emperour, and king of  
Portingale.

But it is a generall opinion of all Coſmographers that  
paſſing the ſeuenth clyme, the ſea is all ice, the colde ſo much  
that none can ſuffer it. And hitherto they had all the like opi-  
nion that vnder the lyne Equinoctiall for muche heate the  
lande was inhabitable.

Yet ſince by experience is prooued no lande ſo much habi-  
table

D2

Of the ſtraites  
of Bagelan.

Benefite to  
Englander.

Objection.

Answer.

Answer.

A true opinion.

A voyage of  
discouerie by  
the pole.

M. Thorne and  
M. Eliot disco-  
uerers of New  
found land.

The cause why  
the west Indies  
were not great  
which also Se-  
bastian Cabot  
writeth in an  
epistle to Vap-  
our Ramulus.

cable nor more temperate. And to conclude I thinke the  
same shoulde bee founde vnder the North, if it were expe-  
rimented. For as all iudge, *Nihil sit vacuum in rerum  
natura*: So I iudge there is no lande inhabitable, nor Sea  
innauigable. If I shoulde write the reason that presenteth  
this vnto mee, I shoulde bee too prolix, and it seemeth not  
requisite for this present matter. God knoweth that  
though by it I shoulde haue no great interest, yet I haue had  
and still haue no little minde of this businesse: So that if  
I had facultie to my will, it shoulde bee y first thing that I  
woulde vnderstande, euen to attempt, if our Seas North-  
warde bee nauigable to the Pole, or no. I reason, that as  
some sicknesses are hereditarious, & come from the father to  
the sonne, so this inclination or desire of this discouerie I  
inherited of my father, which with another merchant of Bri-  
stowe named hugh Eliot were the discouerers of the newe  
found lāds, of the which there is no doubt, as now plainly ap-  
peareth, if the marriners woulde then haue been ruled, and  
folowed their pilots mind, the lands of the west Indies, from  
whence all the gold cometh, had beene ours. For all is one  
coaste, as by the carde appeareth, and is aforesaide. Also  
in this carde by the coastes where you see C. your Lordship  
shall vnderstand it is set for Cape or head land, where I, for  
Iland, where P. for Port, where R. for Riuer. Also in al this  
little carde I thinke nothing be erred touching the situation  
of the land, saue onely in these Ilands of spicery: which, for  
that as afoze is sayd, euery one setteth them after his minde,  
there can be no certification how they stand. I doe not denie,  
that there lacke many things, that a consummate carde shoulde  
haue, or that a right good demonstration desireth. For  
there shoulde be expressed all the mountaines and riuers that  
are principall of name in the earth, with the names of  
Portes of the sea, the names of all principall cities, whiche  
all I might haue set, but not in this Carde, for the little  
space would not consent.

Your Lordship may see that setting only the names almost  
of



of euery region, and yet not of all, the roome is occupied.  
 Many Islands are also left out for the saide lacke of roome:  
 the names almost of all portes put to silence, with the roses  
 of the windes or pointes of the compasse. For that this is  
 not for Pilots to sayle by, but a summarie declaration of  
 that which your Lordship commaunded. And if by this  
 your Lordshippe cannot well perceiue the meaning of this  
 carde, of the which I woulde not maruell, by reason of the  
 rude composition of it, will it please your Lordship to ad-  
 uise mee to make a bigger and a better mappe, or els that I  
 may cause one to bee made. For I knowe my selfe in this  
 and all other nothing perfect, but *Licet semper discens, nun-  
 quam tamen ad perfectam scientiam peruenient.* Also I  
 knowe to set the forme Sphericall of the worlde in Plano  
 after the true rule of Cosinographie, it would haue been  
 made otherwise then this is: Howbeit the demonstration  
 shoulde not haue beene so plaine. And also these degrees  
 of longitude, that I set in the lower part of this Card, shold  
 haue been set along by the line equinoctiall, and so then must  
 bee imagined. For the degrees of longitude neare either  
 of the poles are nothing equal in bignes to them in the equi-  
 noctiall. But these are set so, for that setting them a long  
 the Equinoctiall, it would haue made obscure a great parte  
 of the mappe. Many other curiosities may be required,  
 which for the nonce I did not set downe, as well for that  
 the intent I had principally was to satisfie your doubt tou-  
 ching the spicerie, as for that I lacke leysure and time. I  
 trust your Lordshippe correcting that which is erred, will  
 accept my good will, which is to do any thing that I maye  
 in your Lordshippes service. But from henceforth I knowe  
 your Lordshippe wil rather commaunde me to keepe silence,  
 then to be large, when you shalbe weerie'd with the reading  
 of this discourse. *Iesus prosper your estate and health.*

Your Lordshippes Robert  
 Thorne. 1527.



Also this Carde and that which I write touching the  
Abarfaunce betweene the Emperour and the king of  
Portingale, is not to bee shewed or communicated there  
with many of that Courte. For though there is nothing  
in it prejudiciall to the Emperour, yet it may bee a cause of  
paine to the maker: as well for that none may make these  
Cardes, but certaine appointed and allowed for masters, as  
for that peradventure it woulde not sounde well to them,  
that a stranger shoulde knowe or discover their secretes; and  
woulde appeare worst of all, if they understand that I write  
touching y<sup>e</sup> short way to the spicerie by our Seas. Though  
peradventure of troth it is not to bee looked too, as a thing  
that by all opinions is impossible, and I thinke never  
will come to effect: and therefore neither heere nor els  
where is it to bee spoken of. For to moue it amongst  
wise men, it shoulde bee had in derision. And therefore  
to none I woulde haue written nor spoken of such things,  
but to your Lordship, to whome boldly I commit in this all  
my foolish fantasie as to my selfe. But if it please God  
that into Englande I may come with your Lordship, I will  
shewe some coniectures of reason though against the gene-  
rall opinion of Cosmographers, by which shall ap-  
peare this that I say not to lacke some foundation. And tyll  
that time I beseeche your Lordship let it bee put to silence:  
and in the meane season it may please God to sende our two  
Englishmen, that are gone to the spicerie, which may also  
bring more plaine declaration of y<sup>e</sup> which in this case might  
bee desired. Also I knowe it needed not to haue beene so  
prolix in the declaration of this Carde to your Lordship, if  
the saide Carde had beene very well made after the rules of  
Cosmographie. For your Lordship woulde soone under-  
stande it better then I, or any other that coulde haue made  
it; and so it shoulde appeare that I shewed *Delphinum natu-  
re*. But for that I haue made it after my rude maner, it is ne-  
cessarie that I be the declarer or gloser of mine owne work,  
or els your Lordship shoulde haue had much labour to vn-  
derstande

derstande it, which nowe with it also cannot bee excused, it is so grossely done. But I knewe you looked for no curious things of mee, and therefore I trust your Lordshippe will accept this, and holde mee for excused. In other mens letters that they write they craue pardon that at this present they write no larger: but I must finish, as king pardon that at this present I write so largely. Iesus preserve your Lordship with augmentation of dignities.

Your seruant Robert Thorne, 1527.

This exhortation to king Henrie the eight, with the discourse to Doctor Ley his Ambassadour in Spaine, was preserved by one master Emmanuel Lucar executour to master Robert Thorne, and was friendly imparted unto mee by master Cyprian Lucar his sonne an honest Gentleman and very forwarde to further any good and laudable action. And that it may bee knowne that this motion tooke present effect with the king, I thought it good herewithall to put downe the testimonie of our Chronicle that the king set out shippes for this discouerie in his life time. master Hall and master Grafton in their Chronicles write both thus: This same moneth king Henry the eight sente two faire ships, well manned and victualed, hauing in them diuers cunning men, to seeke strange regions: and so they set forth, out of the Thames the xx. day of May in the xix. yeere of his raigne. In the yeere of our Lorde. 1527.

FINIS.

it is to be done. I knowe you looked for no  
other thing of mee and therefore I trust your  
will accept this and hope mee for excuse. In other  
letters that they write they crave pardon that at this present  
they write no farther: but I will finish, asking pardon that  
at this present I write so largely. Adieu. I desire your love  
and with augmentation of duties.

Your servant Robert Thorne, 1577.

This exposition to king I wrote the eighth with the  
course to Doctor Key his ambassador in Spain  
was presented by one master Emmanuel Lucar executor  
to master Robert Cope, and was kindly accepted into  
me by master Cope. I will be loone an honest  
man and very forward to further any good and laudable  
action. And that it may be knowne that this motion  
looked yferrant effect with the king. I thought it good here  
to shew to you some the testimony of our Cope's that  
the king is our friend for his assistance in his life time.  
master Hall and master Cope in their Cope's will  
both shew: This same month king Henry the eighth sent  
two faire ships well manned and victualled hither in their  
banners charging men to seek strange regions: and to they  
returne, one of the Spanes the xx. day of May in the  
xx. yeere of his raigne. In the yeere of our Lord.

1577.

FINIS.



# To the most Christian king of *Fraunce, Fraunces the first.*

The relation of Iohn Verarzanus a Florentine, of the  
lande by him discovered in the name of his Maie-  
stie, written in *Diepe* the eight of July 1524.



Note not to your Maiestie (most Chri-  
stian king) since the time wee suffered  
the tempest in the North partes, of the  
successe of the foure Ships, which your  
Maiestie sent forth to discover new lands  
by the Ocean, thinking your Maiestie  
had been alreadie duly enformed thereof.  
Nowe by these presents I will giue your Maiestie to vn-  
derstand, howe by the violence of the windes wee were for-  
ced with y<sup>e</sup> two ships, the Norman and the Dolphin, in such  
euill case as they were, to lande in Britaine. Whereafter  
wee had repaired them in all pointes as was needefull and  
armed them very well, wee tooke our course a long by the  
coast of Spaine. Afterwardes with the Dolphin alone,  
wee determined to make discoverie of newe Countries,  
to prosecute the nauigation wee had alreadie begun, which  
I purpose at this present to recount vnto your Maiestie, to  
make manifest the whole proceeding of the matter. The  
17 of Januarie, the yeere 1524. by the grace of God, wee  
departed from the dishabited Rocke, by the Isle of Madëra,  
appertaining to the king of Portingall, with fiftie men, with  
victuals, weapon, and other ship<sup>s</sup> munition very well pro-  
vided and furnished for 8. monethes: And sayling westwards  
with a faire Easterly winde, in 25. dayes wee ranne 500.  
leagues, and the 20. of Februarie wee were ouertaken with  
as sharpe and terrible a tempest as euer any saylers suffer-  
ed: whereof with y<sup>e</sup> diuine helpe & mercifull assistance of  
Almightie God, and the goodnesse of our ship accompanied  
A with

## The discoverie of

with the good hap of her fortunate name wee were deliue-  
red, and with a prosperous wind followed our course West  
& by North. And in other 25. dayes wee made aboue 400.  
leagues more, where wee discovered a newe land neuer be-  
fore seene of any man either auncient or moderne, and at the  
first sight it seemed somewhat lowe, but beeing within a  
quarter of a league of it, wee perceived by the great fiers  
that wee sawe by the Sea coaste that it was inhabited: and  
saw that the lande stretched to the Southwards: in seeking  
some conuenient harborough whereby to come a lande, and  
haue knowledge of the place, wee sayled fiftie leagues in  
vaine, and seeing the lande to runn still to the Southwards  
wee resolved to returne backe againe towarde the North,  
where we found our selues troubled with the like difficultie:  
at length beeing in despaire to finde any port, wee cast  
anker vpon the coast, and sent our Boate to shoare, where we  
sawe great stoze of people which came to the Sea side, and  
seeing vs to appoche they fled away, and sometimes would  
stande still and looke backe, beholding vs with great admi-  
ration: but afterwarde beeing animated and assured with  
signes that wee made them, some of them came harde to the  
Sea side seeming to reioyce very muche at the sight of vs,  
and marueiling greatly at our apparell, shape and whitenes,  
shewed vs by sundry signes where wee might most commo-  
diously come a land with our Boate, offering vs also of their  
victuals to eate. Nowe I will briesly declare to your  
Maestie their life and manners, as farre as wee coulde  
haue notice thereof: These people goe altogether naked  
except only that they couer their priue partes with certaine  
skinner of beastes like vnto Harterns, which they fasten  
vnto a narrowe girdle made of grasse berpe artificially  
wrought, hanged about with taitles of diuers other beastes,  
which rounde about their bodies hang dangling downe to  
their knees. Some of them weare garlandes of byrdes  
feathers. The people are of colour russet, and not  
much vnlke the Saracens, their hayre blacke, thicke and  
not

not very long, which they tye together in a knot behind  
 & weare it like a taile. They are wel featured in their limbs,  
 of meane stature and commonly somewhat bigger then we,  
 brode breasted, strong armes, their legges and other partes  
 of their bodies well fashioned, and they are disfigured in no-  
 thing sauing that they haue somewhat brode visages, and yet  
 not all of them: for wee sawe many of them well fauoured  
 hauing blacke and great eyes, with a cheerefull and stedie  
 looke, not strong of body yet sharpe witted, nymble and  
 great runners, as farre as we coulde learne by experience,  
 and in those two last qualities they are like to the people  
 of the East partes of the worlde, and especially to them of  
 the vttermost partes of China, wee coulde not learne of  
 this people their manner of liuing, nor their particuler cu-  
 stomes by reason of y<sup>e</sup> short abode we made on the shore, our  
 companie being but small, and our ship ryding farre of in  
 the Sea. And not farre from these we founde an other peo-  
 ple, whose liuing wee thinke to bee like vnto theirs, (as  
 heereafter I will declare vnto your Maiestie,) shewing at  
 this present the situation and nature of the foresaide lande:  
 The shore is all couered with small sande, and so ascendeth  
 hywardes for the space of fiftene foote rising in forme of  
 little hilles about fiftie paces broade. And sayling forwarde  
 wee founde certaine small Riuers and armes of the Sea,  
 that enter at certain creekes, washing the shore on both sides  
 as the coast lyeth. And beyonde this wee sawe the open  
 Countrie rising in height aboue the sandie shore with many  
 fayre fieldes and plaines, full of mightie great woods, some  
 verie thicke and some thinne, replenished with diuers sortes  
 of trees, as pleasaunt and delectable to beholde as is possible  
 to imagine. And your Maiestie may not thinke that these  
 are like the woodes of Hercinia or the wilde De-  
 sertes of Tartary, and the Northerne Coastes full  
 of fruitelesse trees: But full of Palme trees, Bay trees,  
 and high Cypresse trees, and many other sortes of trees un-  
 knowne in Europe, which yeeld most sweete saours farre  
 from the shore, the proprietie whereof wee coulde not learne



## The discouerie of

Gr. 34.

For the cause aforesaide, and not for any difficultie to passe through the woods: Seeing they are not so thicke but that a man may passe through them. Neither doe wee thinke that they part taking of the East worlde rounde about them are all to geather voide of drugs or spicerie, and other richesse of golde, seeing the colour of the lande doth so much argue it. And the lande is full of many beastes, as Stags, Deare and Hares, and likewise of Lakes and Pooles of Fresh water, with great plentie of foules, conuenient for all kinde of pleasant game. This lande is in latitude 34. D. with good and holosome ayre, temperate, betweene hot and colde, no vehement windes doe blowe in those Regions, and those that doe commonly raigne in those Coastes, are the North West and West windes in the Sommer season, (in the beginning whereof wee were there) the skie cleere and faire with very little raine: and if at any time the ayre bee cloudie and mistie with the Sowtherne winde immediately it is dissolued and waxeth cleare and fayre agayne. The Sea is calme, not boysterous, the waues gentle, and although all the shore bee somewhat lowe and with out harborough: yet it is not dangerous to the saylers beeing free from rockes and deepe, so that within foure or fife foote of the shore, there is twentie foote deepe of water without ebbe or flood, the depth still increasing in such vniforme proportion. There is very good ryding at Sea: for any Ship beeing shaken in a tempest can neuer perishe there by breaking of her cables, which wee haue proued by experince. For in the beginning of March (as is vsuall in all Regions) beeing in the Sea oppressed with Northerne windes and riding there, wee founde our anker broken befoze the earch fayled by mooued at all. Wee departed from this place still running a long the coaste, which we found to trende toward the East, and wee saw euerie where verie great fiers, by reason of the multitude of the inhabitants. While we rode on that Coaste parlie because it had no harborough, and for that wee wanted water, wee sent our Boat a shore with

with 25. men: where by reason of great and continual waues  
 that beate against the shore, being an open coast, without  
 succour, none of our men coulde possible goe a shore without  
 loosing our boate. We sawe there many people which came  
 vnto the shore, making diuers signes of friendship, and shew-  
 ing that they were content wee shoulde come a lande, and by  
 trial we found the to be very courteous & gentle as your ma-  
 iestie shal vnderstand by the successe. To the intent we might  
 sende them of our thinges, which the Indians commonly de-  
 sider and esteeme as sheetes of Paper, glasses, belles, and  
 such like trifles: Wee sent a young man one of our Harri-  
 ners a shore, who swimming towards them, and being with-  
 in 3. or 4. yeards off the shore, not trusting them, cast the  
 thinges vpon the shore, seeking after wardes to returne, hee  
 was with such violence of the waues beaten vpon the shore,  
 that he was so bruiled that hee lay there almost dead, whiche  
 the Indians perceiuing, ranne to catche him, and drawing  
 him out they carried him a little way of from the sea: The  
 young man perceiuing they caried him, beeing at the first  
 dismaide, began then greatly to feare and cried out pitiously,  
 likewise did the Indians which did accompanie him, going  
 about to cheere him and giue him courage, and then setting  
 him on the grounde at the foote of a little hill against the  
 sunne, beganne to beholde him with great admiration, mar-  
 ueiling at the whitenesse of his fleshe: And putting off his  
 clothes they made him warme at a great fire, not without  
 our great feare which remained in the boate, that they would  
 haue roasted him at that fire and haue eaten him. The young  
 man hauing recouered his strength, and hauing stayed a  
 while with them, shewed them by signes that hee was desi-  
 rous to returne to the shippe: And they with great loue clap-  
 ping him fast about with many embracings, accompanying  
 him vnto the sea, and to put him in more assurance, leauing  
 him alone they went vnto a high grounde and stood there,  
 beholding him until he was entred into the boate. This yong  
 man obserued as we did also, that these are of colour encli-  
 ning to Blacke as the other were, with their fleshe ve-

Courteous and  
gentle people.



## The discoverie of

rie shining of meane stature, handsome visage, and delicate limmes and of verie little strength: but of prompt witte, farther wee obserued not.

Departing from hence following the shore which trended somewhat towarde the North in 50. leagues space, wee came to another lande which shewed much more faire and full of woods, being very great, where we rode at Ancker, and that wee might haue some knowledge thereof, wee sent 20. men a lande, which entred into the countrey about two leagues, and they founde that the people were fledde to the woods for feare, they saue onely one olde woman with a young maide of 18. or 20. yeeres olde, which seeing our companie hid them selues in the grasse for feare, the olde woman caried two Infantes on her shoulders, and behinde her necke a childe of 8. yeeres olde: the yong woman was laden likewise with as many: but when our men came vnto them, the women cryed out, the olde woman made signes that the men were fled vnto the woods, as soone as they saue vs to quiet them and to winne their fauour, our men gaue them suche victuals as they had with them to eate, which the old woman receiued thankfully: but the yong woman disdained them al, and chewe them disdainefully on the grounde, they tooke a childe from the olde woman to bring into Fraunce, and going about to take the young woman which was verpe beawtifull & of tal stature, they could not possibly for y great outcries that shee made bring her to the sea, and especially hating great woods to passe through, and being farre from the Shippe, wee purposed to leaue her behinde bearing away the childe onely. We found those folkes to bee more white than those that we founde before, being clad with certaine leaues y hang on boughes of trees, which they sowe together with thredes of wilde hempe, their heads were trussed vp after the same manner as the former were, their ordinarie foode is of pulse, whereof they haue great store, differing in colour & taste fro ours, of good & plasant taste. Moreover they liue by fishing & fouling which they take with ginnes, and bowes made of hard wood the arrowes of Canes, being

beas



headed with the bones of fishe and other beastes. The beastes in these parts are much wilder the in our Europe, by reason they are continually chased and hunted. Wee sawe many of their boates made of one tree 20. foote long, and 4. foote broad, which are not made with Iron, or stone, or any other kinde of metal, (because that in all this countrey for the space of 200. leagues whiche we ranne, wee neuer sawe one stone of any sort): they help themselves with fyre, burning so much of the tree as is sufficient for the hollownesse of the boate, the like they doe in making the sterne and the foreparte untill it be fitte to saile vpon the sea. The lande is in situation, goodnesse and fairenes like the other: it hath woods like the other, thinne and full of diuers sortes of trees: but not so sweete because the countrey is more northerly and cold.

Wee sawe in this Countrey many Vines growing naturally, which growing vpon take hold of the trees as they do in Lombardie, w<sup>ch</sup> if by husbandmen they were dressed in good order, without all doubt they woulde yeelde excellent wines: for wee hauing oftentymes seene the fruite thereof dried, whiche was sweete and pleasaunt, and not differing from ours. Wee doe thinke that they doe esteeme the same, because that in euery place where they growe, they take away the vnder braunches growing rounde about, that the fruite thereof may ripen the better.

Wee found also roses, violettes, lillies, and many sorts of herbes, and sweete and odoriferous flowers different from ours. Wee knewe not their dwellinges, because they were farre vp in the lande, and wee iudge by manye signes that wee sawe, that they are of wood and of trees framed together.

Wee doe beleue also by many coniectures and signes, that many of them sleeping in the fieldes, haue no other couer then the open skye. Further knowledge haue wee not of them, we thinke y<sup>t</sup> all the rest whose countreys we passed liue all after one manner, hauing our abode three dayes in this cuntry, riding on the coast for want of harboroughs.

## The discouerie of

concluded to departe from thence, trending along the shore betweene the North and the East, sayling onely in the day-time, & riding at ancker by night in the space of 100. leagues sayling, wee founde a very pleasant place, situated amongst certaine litle steepe hilles: from amiddest the which hilles there ran down into the sea a great streame of water, which within the mouth was very deep, & from y<sup>e</sup> sea to y<sup>e</sup> mouth of same with the tyde which wee found to rise 8. foot, any great vessell laden may passe by.

But because wee rode at Ancker in a place well fenced from the winde, wee woulde not venture our selues without knowledge of the place, and wee passed by with our boate onely into the sayde Riuer, and sawe the Countrey very wel peopled. The people are almost like vnto the others, and clad with the fethers of foules of diuers colours, they came towarde vs very cherefully, making great showtes of admiration, shewing vs where we might come to lande most safely with our boate. We entred by the said riuer into the lande about halfe a league, where it made a most pleasant lake about 3. leagues in compasse: on the which they rowed from the one side to the other to the number of 30. of their small boates: wherein were many people whiche passed from one shore to the other to come and see vs, and beholde vpon the sodaine (as it is wont to fall out in sayling) a contrarie flawe of winde comming from the sea, wee were enforced to returne to our Shippe, leauing this lande to our great discontentment, for the great commoditie and pleasantnesse thereof whiche wee suppose is not without some riches, all the hills shewing minerall matters in the. We weighed Ancker, and sayled towarde the East, for so the coast trended, and so alwayes for 50. leagues being in the sight thereof wee discovered an Ilande in forme of a triangle, distant from the maine lande 3. leagues, about the bignesse of the Ilande of the Rhodes, it was full of hilles couered with trees, well peopled, for we sawe fires all along the coaste, wee gaue the name of it, of your Maiesties mother, not staying there by reason of the weather being contrarie.

And

**The pleasantnes and riches of the lande.**

**The description of Claudia Ilande.**

**Claudia was wife of King Francis.**



And wee came to another lande being 15. leagues distant from the Ilande, where wee founde a passing good haven, wherein being entred we founde about 20. small boates of the people which with diuers cries and wondrings came about our shippe, comming no nerer then 50. paces towards vs, they stayed and behelde the artificialnesse of our ship, our shape & apparel, thā they al made a loud showte together declaring that they reioyced: when we had something animated them vsing their geastes, they came so neere vs that wee cast them certaine bells and glasses and many toys, whiche when they had receiued they lookte on them with laughing & came without feare aborde our ship. There were amongst these people 2. kings of so goodly stature and shape as is possible to declare, the eldest was about 40. yeeres of age, the second was a yong man of 20. yerres old. Their apparell was on this maner, the elder had byō his naked body a harts skin wrought artificialie with diuers braunches like Damaske, his head was bare with the haire tyed by behinde with diuers knottes: About his necke he had a large chaine, garnished with diuers stones of sundrie colours the young man was almost appareled after the same manner. This is the goodliest people and of the fairest conditions that wee haue found in this our voyage. They exceed vs in bignes, they are of the colour of brasse, some of thē encline more to whitnes: others are of yellowe colour, of comely visage with long & blacke heire which they are very carefull to trim and decke by, they are blacke and quicke eyed. I write not to your Maiestie, of the other parte of their bodie, hauing all suche proportion as appertayneth to anye handsonie man. The women are of the like conformitie and Beawtie, verie handsome and well fauoured, they are as well mannered and continente as anye women, of good education, they are all naked saue their priuie partes whiche they couer with a Dearest kinne braunched or embrodered as the men vse: there are also of them whiche weare on their armes verie riche skinner of leopardes, they adorne their heades with diuers ornamentes made of their owne heire, whiche hange

The Countrey  
of Sir H. G.  
voyage.



## The discouerie of

downe before on both sides their bestes, others vse other kinde of dyessing them selues like vnto the women of Egypte and Syria, these are of the elder sorte: and when they are married they weare diuers toyes, according to the vsage of the people of the East as well men as women.

Among whom wee sawe many plates of wrought coper, which they esteeme more then golde, whiche for the colour they make no accompt of, for that among all other it is counted the basest, they make most accompt of Azure and red. The things that they esteemed most of al those which we gaue them were bels, cristall of Azure colour, and other toies to hang at their eares or about their necke. They did not desire cloth of silke or of golde, muche lesse of any other sorte, neither cared they for thinges made of Steele and Iron, which wee often shewed them in our armour whiche they made no wonder at, and in beholding them they onely asked the arte of making them: the like they did at our glasses, which whē the behelde, they sodainely laught and gaue them vs againe. They are very liberal for they giue that which they haue, we became great friendes with these, and one day wee entred into the hauen with our shippe, where as before wee rode a league of at sea by reason of the contrary weather. They came in great companies of their small boates vnto the ship with their faces all be painted with diuers colours, shewing vs y<sup>t</sup> it was a signe of ioy, bringing vs of their victuals, they made signes vnto vs where wee might safest ride in the hauen for the safegarde of our shippe keeping still our companie: and after we were come to an Ancker, we bestowed fifteene dayes in prouiding our selues many necessary thinges, whether euery day the people repayred to see our ship bringing their wiues with them, whereof they are very ielous: and they themselues entring abrode the shippe and stayinge there a good space, caused their wiues to stay in their boates, and for al the intreatie we could make, offering to giue them diuers thinges, we could neuer obtaine that they would suffer them to come aborde our ship. And oftentimes one of the two kings comming with his queene, and many gentlemen for their pleasure to see vs, they all stayed on y<sup>e</sup> shore two hun-

byed paces frō vs, sending a smal boate to giue vs intelligēce  
 of their comming, laying they would come to see our shippe,  
 this they did in token of safetie, and asloone as they had an-  
 swere from vs they came immediately, and hauing stayed a  
 while to beholde it, they wondered at hearing the cryes and  
 noyes of the marriners. The queene and her maids stayed in  
 a very light boate, at an Iland a quarter of a leage off, while  
 the king abode a long space in our ship vttering diuers con-  
 ceites with geastures, biewing with great admiration,  
 all the furniture of the shippe, demaunding the proprietie of  
 euerie thing perticularly. He tooke likewise great pleasure  
 in beholding our apparell, and in tasting our meates, and so  
 courteously taking his leaue departed. And sometimes our  
 men staying for two or three dayes on a litle Ilande nere the  
 ship for diuers necessaries, (as it is y<sup>e</sup> vse of seamen) he retur-  
 ned with 7. or 8. of his gentlemen to see what we did, and as-  
 ked of vs oft times if wee meant to make any long aboade  
 there, offering vs of their prouision: then the king drawing  
 his bowe and running by and downe with his gentlemen,  
 made much sporte to gratifie our men, wee were oftentimes  
 within the lande 5. or 6. leagues, which we found as pleasant  
 as is possible to declare very apt for any kinde of husbandry  
 of cozne, wine and oyle: for that there are plaines 25. or 30.  
 leagues broad, open and without any impediment of trees  
 of such fruitfulnessse, that any seede being sowne therein, will  
 bring forth most excellent fruite. We entred afterwards in-  
 to the woods which wee found so great and thicke, that any  
 armie were it neuer so great might haue hid it selfe therein,  
 the trees wher eof are okes, cypres trees, and other sortes vn-  
 knownen in Europe. We found Pomii appii, Damson trees,  
 and Nutte trees, and many other sortes of fruits differing frō  
 ours: there are beafts in great abundance, as hartes, deares,  
 leopardes, and other kinds which they take with their nets &  
 bowes which are their chiefe weapons, the arrowes whiche  
 they vse are made with great cunning, and in steade of iron,  
 they head them with smeriglio, w<sup>th</sup> iasper stone, & hard mar-  
 ble & other shary stones which they vse in steade of iron to cut



## The discoverie of

trees, and make their boates of one whole piece of wood, making it hollowe with great and wonderfull art, wherein 10. or 12. men may bee comodiously, their oares are shorpe and broad at the ende, and they vse them in the sea without anye daunger, and by maine force of armes, with as great speedinesse as they liste them selues. We sawe their houses made in circular or rounde fourme 10. or 12. foote in compasse, made with halfe circles of timber, seperate one from another without any order of building, couered with mattes of strawe wrought cunningly together, which saue them from the winde and raine, and if they had the order of building and perfect skil of workmāship as we haue: there were no doubt but y they would also make etlsoones great and stately buildings. For all the sea coastes are full of cleare and glistering stones, and alablaster, and therefore it is full of good hauens and harbarours for ships. They mooue the foresaide houses from one place to another according to the commoditie of the place and season wherein they will make their aboade, and only taking of the couer, they haue other houses builded incontinent. The father and the whole familie dwell together in one house in great number: in some of them we sawe 25. or 30. persons. They feede as the other doe aforesaide of pulse whiche doe growe in that countrey with better order of husbandry thē in the others. They obserue in their sowing the course of the Moone and the rising of certaine starres, and diuers other customes spoken of by antiquitie. Moreover, they liue by hunting and fishing. they liue long, and are seldome sicke, and if they chaunce to fall sicke at any time, they heale them selues with fire without any phisition, and they say that they die for very age. They are very pitiful and charitable towards their neighbours, they make great lamentations in their aduersitie & in their miserie, the kinned reckon by all their felicitie, at their departure out of life, they vse mourning mixt w singing, w continueth for a lōg space. This is asmuch as wee coulde learne of them. This lande is situated in the Paralele of Rome, in 41. degrees & 2. tercess but



but somewhat more colde by accidentall cause and not of nature, (as I will declare vnto your highnesse els where) describing at this present the situation of the foresaide countrie, which lyeth East and West, I say that the mouth of the hauen lyeth open to the South halfe a league broade, and being entred within it betweene the East and the North, it stretcheth twelue leagues: where it wareth broder and broder, and maketh a gulfe aboute 20. leagues in compasse, wherein are fine small Ilandes very fruitfull and pleasant, full of hie and broade trees, among the which Ilandes, any great Naue may ryde safe without any feare of tempest or other daunger. Afterwardes turning towards the South and in the entring into the Hauen on both sides there are most pleasant hilles, with many riuers of most cleere water falling into the Sea.

In the middest of this entraunce there is a rock of free stone growing by nature apt to builde any Castle or Fortresse there, for y<sup>e</sup> keeping of the hauen. The fift of May being furnished with all thinges necessarie, we departed from y<sup>e</sup> said Coast keeping along in the sight thereof, & we sayled 150 leagues finding it all wayes after one manner: but the lande somewhat higher with certaine mountaines all which beare a shewe of minerall matter, wee sought not to lande there in any place, because the weather serued our turne for sayling: but wee suppose that it was like to the former, the Coast ranne Eastward for the space of fiftie leagues. And trending afterwardes the North, wee founde another lande high full of thicke woods, the trees whereof were firres, Cipresses and such like as are wont to growe in colde Countreies. The people differ much from the other, & looke how much the former seemed to be courteous and gentle: so much were these full of rudenesse and ill manners, and so barbarous that by no signes that euer wee coulde make, wee coulde haue any kinde of trafficke with them. They cloth theselues with Beares skinner and Leopardes and sealles and other beastes skinner. Their foode as farre as wee coulde per-

## The discovery of

ceine, repaying often vnto their dwellings wee suppose to bee by hunting and fishing, and of certaine fruite, which are a kinde of rootes, which the earth yeeldeth of her owne accord. They haue no graine, neither sawe wee any kinde of signe of tyllage, neither is the lande, for the barrennes thereof apt to beare frute or seed. If at any time we desired by exchange to haue any of their commodities, they vsed to come to the Sea shore vpon certaine craggie rocks, and wee standing in our Boats, they let downe with a rope what it pleased them to giue vs, crying continually that wee should not approach to the lande, demanding immediately the exchange taking nothing but kniues, fishhookes and tooles to cut with, all, neither did they make any account of our curtellie. And when we had nothing left to exchange with them, when we departed from them the people shewed all signes of discourtesie and disdain, as was possible for any creature to inuent. Wee were in despyght of them two or three leagues within the lande, being in number 25. armed men of vs: And when wee went on shore they shot at vs with their bowes, making great outcries, and after wardes fled into the woods. Wee founde not in this lande any thing notable, or of importance, sauing very great woods and certaine hilles, they may haue some mynerall matter in them, because wee sawe many of the haue beaddstones of Copper hanging at their eares. We departed from thence keeping our course North East along the coaste, which wee founde more pleasant champion and without woods, with high mountaines within the lande continuing directly along the coast for the space of fiftie leagues, wee discovered 32. Ileslandes lying all neare the lande, being small and pleasant to the viewe, high and hauing many turnings and windings betwene them, making many fayre harboroughes and chanelles as they doe in the goulfe of Venice in Saluonia, and Dalmatia, wee had no knowledge or acquaintance with the people: wee suppose they are of the same maners and nature that the others are. Sayling Northeast for the space of 150. leagues we approached

## Morum bega.

ched to the lande that in tūnes past was discovered by the Britons, which is in fiftie degrees. Having now spent all our pꝛovision and victuals, and having discovered about 700. leagues and moze of newe Countries, and being furnished with Water and Wood wee concluded to returne into Fraunce.

Touching the religion of this people, which wee have founde for want of their language we could not vnderstand neither by signes nor gesture that they had any religion or lawe at all, or that they did acknowledge any first cause or mouer, neither that they worship the heauen or starres the Sunne or Moone or other Planets, and much lesse whether they bee idolaters, neither coulde wee learne whether that they vsed any kinde of Sacrifices or other adorations, neither in their villages haue they any Temples or houses of prayer. We suppose that they haue no religion at all, and y they liue at their owne libertie. And y all this proceedeth of ignorance, for that they are very easie to bee perswaded: and all that they see vs Christians doe in our diuine seruice they did the same with the like imitation as they sawe vs to doe it.

B4

The



**The discoverie of the Isles of Fris-  
land, Iceland, Engroueland, Estotiland, Drogeo and  
Icaria, made by M. Nicolas Zeno, Knight, and M. An-  
tonio his brother.**



In the yere of our Lord 1205.  
There was in the Citie of Ve-  
nice a famous Gentleman, na-  
med M. Marino Zeno, who for  
his great vertue and singular  
wisedome, was called and elec-  
ted gouernour in certain com-  
mon wealthes of Italy, in the  
administraction whereof hee  
boze himselfe so discreetly, that

hee was beloued of all men, and his name greatly reueren-  
ced of those that neuer knewe or sawe his person. And a-  
mong sundrie his worthie workes, this is recorded of him,  
that hee pacified certaine greuous ciuile dissentions that  
arose among the Cittizens of Verona: whereas other wise if  
by his graue aduise and great diligence, they had not beene  
preuented, the matter was likely to breake out in hot broiles  
of warre. Hee was the first Agent that the common wealth  
of Venice kept in Constantinople in the yere 1205. *quan-  
do n'era patrona, conli baroni frācesi.* This Gentleman  
had a sonne named M. Pietro, who was the father of the  
Duke Rinieri, which Duke dying with out issue, made his  
heire M. Andrea, the sonne of M. Marco his brother. This  
M. Andrea was captaine generall and Procurator, a man  
of great reputation for many rare partes, that were in him.  
He had a sonne M. Rinieri, a worthie Senatour and pru-  
dent Councillour: Of whom descende M. Pietro Gene-  
rall of the league of the Christians against the Turkes, who  
was called Dragon, for that in his armes hee bare a  
Dragon. Hee was father to M. Carlo the famous  
Procurator and Generall againste the Genowayes in  
those

*Podesta.*

those cruel warres, when as almost all the chiefe princes of Europe did oppugne and seek to ouerthrow our Empire and libertie, where by his great valiancie and prowesse like an other Furius Camillus, he deliuered his Countrie from the present perill it was in, being readie to become a pray & spoyle vnto the enemye, wherefore hee was afterwarde surnamed, the Lion, and for an eternall remembrance of his fortitude and valiant exploits he gaue the Lion in his armes. M. Carlo had two brethren, M. Nicolo, the knight & Antonio, the father M. Dragon, of whom issued M. Caterino, the father of M. Pietro, this M. Pietro had sonnes M. Caterino, that dyed the last yeere, M. Francisco, M. Carlo, M. Battista, and M. Vincenzo. That M. Caterino was father to M. Nicolo, that is yet liuing. Now M. Nicolo, the knight, being a man of great courage and very nobly minded, after this foresaide warre of Genoua, that troubled so our predecessours, entred into a wonderfull great desire and fanisie to see the fashions of the world, and to trauaile, and to acquaint himselfe with the manners of sundry nations & learne their languages, wherby afterwards vpon occasions hee might be y<sup>e</sup> better able to do seruice to his countrie & purchase to himselfe credite & honor. Wherefore hee caused a shippe to be made & hauing furnished her at his proper charges (as hee was very wealthie) hee departed out of our Seas & passing the straites of Gibraltar, he sailed for certaine dayes vpon y<sup>e</sup> Ocean keeping his course stil to y<sup>e</sup> Northwards, w<sup>th</sup> intent to see England and Flaunders. Where being assaulted in those Seas by a terrible tempest, was so tossed for the space of many dayes with the Sea and winde that hee knewe not where hee was, till at length hee discovered lande, and not being able any longer to sustaine the violence of the tempest the ship was cast away vpon the Isle of Friseland. The men were saued, and most part of the goods that were in the Ship. And this was in the yeere 1380. The inhabitants of the Island came running in great multitudes w<sup>th</sup> weapons to set vpon M. Nicolo and his men, who beeing sore wether beaten and ouerlaboured at Sea, and not knowing in what

The Ship of  
M. Feno cast a  
way vpon Fris  
land in anno.  
1380.



## The discouerie of

part of the worlde they were, were not able to make any resistance at all, much lesse to defende them selues courageously, as it behooued them in such dangerous case. And they shoulde haue beene doubtlesse very discourteously entertained and cruelly handled, if by good hap there had not been hard by the place a Prince with armed people. Who vnderstanding, that there was euen at that present a great ship cast away vpon the Island, came running at the noyse and outcries that they made against our poore Mariners, and diuining away the inhabitants, spake in latine and asked them what they were and from whence they came, and perceiuing þ they were Italians, & all of one Countreie, he was surprisid with marueilous great ioy. Wherefore promising the all, that they shoulde receiue no discourtesie, and that they were come into a place where they shoulde bee well vsed and very welcome, he tooke them into his protection vpon his faith. This was a great Lord and possessed certaine Islands called Porland, lying one the Southside of Frisland being þ richest and most populous of all those partes, his name was Zichmni: & beside the said little Islands, he was Duke of Sorani, lying within the land towards Scotland. Of these North partes I thought good to draw the copie of a Sea carde, which amongst other antiquities, I haue in my house, which althougħ it be rotten through many yerres: yet it falleth out indifferent well, and to those that are delighted in these things, it may serue for some light to the vnderstanding of that, which without it cannot so easily be conceiued. Zichmni being Lord of those Seignories (as is said) was a very warlike and valiant man & about all things famous in Sea causes. And hauing this yeere before giuen the ouerthrowe to the king of Norway, who was Lord of the Islande, beeing desirous to winne fame by feates of armes, was come on land with his mē to giue the attempt, for þ winning of Frisland, which is an Island much bigger then Ireland. Wherefore seeing that M. Nicolo was a mā of iudgement and discretion, and very expert both in Sea matters and martiall affaires, hee gaue him commission to goe aboard his nauie with all his men, charging the captaine to

A foraine  
prince hapning  
to be in Frisland  
with armed men.  
When M. Zeno  
suffered ship-  
wreck, there  
came vnto him  
and spake latin.

Zichmni prince  
of Porland or  
Duke of Sorani.

Frisland the  
king of Nor-  
wayes.



honour him and in all things to vse his counsaile. This Maie of Zichmni was of thirteene vessels, wherof two on- ly were with oares, the rest small barkes, and one ship, with the which they sayled to the Westwardes and with little paines wonne Ledouo and Ilose and diuers other small I- landes, and turning into a bay called Sudero, in the hauens of the towne named Sanestol they tooke certaine small Barka laden with salt fish. And heere they founde Zichmni, who came by land with his armie conquering all the countrie as he went, they staied here but a while but held on their course to the Westwards till they came to the other Cape of the goulfe or bay, then turning againe they found certaine Ile- landes and broken landes which they reduced all vnto the Seignorie and possession of Zichmni. These Seas for as much as they sayled, were in maner nothing but sholds and rocks, in sozt that if M. Nicolo and the venetian mariners had not beene their Pilots, the whole Fleete in iudgement of all that were in it, had been cast away, so small was þ skill of Zichmnis men in respect of ours, who had been trained by in the art and practise of nauigation all the daies of their life. Now the Fleete hauing doone such things, (as is decla- red) þ Captaine by the counsel of M. Nicolo, determined to goe a lande at a towne called Bondendon, to vnderstande what successe Zichmni had in his warres, where they heard to their great content, that he had fought a great battaile and put to flight the armie of his enemy: by reason of which vic- torie they sent Embassadours from all partes of the Ilande to yeeld the countrie by into his handes, taking down their ensignes in euery towne and castell: They thought good to stay in that place for his comming, being reported for cer- taine that he would bee there very shortly. At his comming there was great congratulatio and many signes of gladnes shewed, as wel for the victorie by lande as for that by Sea, for the which the venetians were honoured & extolled of all men, in such sozt þ there was no talke but of them, and of þ great valour of M. Nicolo. Wherefore the Prince who was a great fauourer of valiant men and especially of those that

## The discoverie of

could behaue them selues well at the Sea, caused M. Nicolo to bee brought befoze him, and after hauing commended him with many honourable speeches, and prayesd his great industrie and dexterie of wit, by the which, he acknowledged himselfe to haue receiued an inestimable benefite as the sauing of his Fleet and the winning of many places, he made him Knight, and rewarded his men with many riche and bountifull giftes : Then departing from thence they went in triumphing maner towardes Friseland, the chief Citie of y<sup>e</sup> Islande, situate on the Southeest side of the Isle, within a goulfe, (as there are very many in that Island). In this goulfe or bay there is such great abundance of fish taken, that many ships are laden therewith to serue Flaunders, Britaine, England, Scotland, Norway and Denmarke, and by this trade they gather great wealth.

**A. Feno, made knight by Richmt.**

**Ships laden with fish at Friseland: for Flaunders, Britaine, England, Scotland, Norway, and Denmarke.**

**But not to bee proued that euer any came thence. A letter sent by master. A. Feno from Friseland to his brother, M. Antonio in Venice. End of the first letter.**

And thus much is taken out of a letter, that M. Nicolo sent vnto M. Antonio his brother, requesting him that hee would seeke some meanes to come to him. Wherefore hee, who had as great desire to trauaile as his brother, bought a Ship, and directing his course that way, after hee had sayled a great while and escaped many dangers, hee arriued at length in safetie with M. Nicolo, who receiued him very ioyfully, for that hee was his brother not only in fleshe and blood, but also in valour and good qualities. M. Antonio remained in Friselande and dwelt there for the space of fourteene peeres, foure peeres with M. Nicolo, and ten peeres alone. Where they came into such grace and fauour with the Prince, that hee made M. Nicolo, Captaine of his Maie, & with great preparation of warre they were sent forth for the enterpryse of Estlande, which lyeth vpon the coaste betweene Friseland and Norway, where they did many domages, but hearing that the king of Norway was comming towardes them with a great Fleet, they departed in such a terrible flaw of wind y<sup>e</sup> they were diuē vpon certain holdes. Where a great part of their ships were cast away, y<sup>e</sup> rest were saued vpon Grissland, a great Island but dishabited.

**The**



The king of Norway his fleete being taken with the same storme, did utterly perishe in those seas. Whereof Zichmoni hauing notice, by a shippe of his enemies, that was cast by chaunce vpon Grisland. Hauing repayed his fleete, and percepuing him selfe northerly neere vnto the Ilandes, determined to set vpon Ilande, which together with the rest was subiect to the king of Norway: But he founde the countrey so well fortified and defended, that his fleete beeing so small and very ill appointed both of weapons and men, hee was gladde to retire. And so hee left that enterprise without perfourming any thing at all, and in the same chanelles he assaulted 5 other Iles called the Ilands, which are seuen Talas, Broas, Iscant, Trans, Milmant, Dambere, & Bres, and hauing spoyled them all, hee built a fort in Bres, where he left M. Nicolo, with certaine small barkes and men and munition. And now thinking he had done well for this voyage, with those fewe shippes which were left hee returned into Friesland. M. Nicolo remayning now in Bres determined vpon a time to goe forth and discouer lande, wherefore arming out their small barkes in the moneth of Iuly, he sayled to the Northwardes, and arriued in Engroulande. Where he founde a monastery of Fryers of the order of the Predicators, and a Church dedicated to S. Thomas hard by a hill, that casteth forth fire, like Vesuuus and Etna. There is a fountayne of hot burning water with the whiche they heate the Churche of the monasterie and the Fryers chambers, it commeth also into the kitchen so boyling hotte, that they vse no other fire to dresse their meate, and putting their bread into brasie pottes without any water, it doeth bake as it were in a hot ouen. They haue also small gardens, couered ouer in the winter time, which being watered with this water are defended from the force of the snowe and colde, which in those parts being situate farre vnder the pole, is very extreeme, and by this meanes they produce flowers and frutes and herbes of sundrie sortes, even as in other temperate countreys in their seasons in suche sorte that the rude and sauage people of those partes seeing these supernaturall

Engroulande.  
Preaching Fryers of S. Thomas.

A notable tree.



## The discouerie of

pernaturall effectes doe take thole Friers for Gods, and bring them many presentes as chickens, fleshe and diuers other thinges, and haue them all in great reuerence as Lords. When the frost and snowe is great, they heate their houses in maner befoze said, and will by letting in the water or opening the windowes, temper the heate and colde at their pleasure. In þ buildings of the monastery they vse no other matter but that which is ministred vnto them by the fire, for they take the burning stones, that are cast out as it were sparkles or ceindres at the fire mouth of the hill, and when they are most enflamed, cast water vpon them, wherby they are dissolved and become excellēt white lime and so tough that being contriued in building it lasteth for euer. And the very sparkles after the fire is out of them do serue in steele of stones to make walles and bautes: for being once colde they will neuer dissolve or breake except they be cut with some iron toole, and the bautes that are made of them are so light that they need no sustentacle or proppe to holde them vp, and they will endure continually very fayre and whole. By reason of these great commodities the friers haue made there so many buildings and walles, that it is a wonder to see. The couerts or roofes of their houses for the most part are made in this manner, first they rayse the wall vp to his full height, then they make it enclining or bowing in by litle and litle in forme of a baute. But they are not greatly troubled with raine in those partes, for that, by reason of the pole or colde climate, the first snowe being falne it thaweth no more for the space of nine moneths, for so long dureth their winter. They feede of the fleshe of wilde beastes & of fish, for where as the warme water falleth into the sea, there is a large and wide hauen, which by reason of the heate of the water, doeth neuer freeze all the winter, by meanes whereof there is suche concourse and flocks of sea foule and such aboundance of fishe, that they take thereof infinite multitudes, whereby they maintayne a great number of people rounde about whiche they keepe in continuale worke, both in building and taking of fowles and fishe, and in a thousande other necessarie affaires and busines about

about the monasterie.

Their houses are builte about the hill on euery side, in fourme rounde, and 25. foote broade, and in mounting by-wardes they goe narrower and narrower, leauing at the toppe a litle hole, whereat the ayre commeth in, to giue light to the house, and the floze of the house is so hot, that being with- in they feele no colde at all. Vither in the sommer time come many barkes from the Ilands there about, & from the Cape about Norway and from Trondon. And bying to the Friers al maner things that may be desired, taking in change there- of fishe which they drie in the sunne or in the colde, and skins of diuers kindes of beastes. For the which they haue wood to burne and timber verie artificially carued, and corne & cloth to make them apparell. For in change of the two foresayde commodities all the nations bordering rounde about them couet to trafficke with them, and so they without any trauell or expences haue that which they desire. To this monasterie resort Friers of Norway, of Suetia and of other countreys but the most part are of the Ilandes. There are continually in that part many barkes, whiche are kept in there by reason of the sea being frozen, wayting for the season of the yeere to dissolue the Ice. The fishers boates are made like vnto a we- ners shuttle, taking the skins of fishes, they fasten them with the bones of the same fishes, and sowing the together in ma- ny doubles they make them so sure and substanciall, that it is miraculous to see, how in tempests they will shut theselues close within, and let the sea and winde carrie them, they care not whether, without any feare eyther of breaking or drow- ning. And if they chance to be driuen vpo any rocks, they re- maine souade, without the least hurt in the worlde: And they haue as it were a sleeue in the bottome which is tied fast in y middle, & when there cometh any water into their boat, they put it into the one halfe of y sleeue, the fastning y ende of it w two peeces of wood and loosing y hand beneath they conuey the water forth of the boate: and this they doe as often as they haue occasion without any perill or impediment at all.

Moreouer, the water of the monasterie being of sulphurious

Trade in sum- mer time from Trondon to S. Thomas Friers in Ingrouclad.

Resort of Friers from Norway & Sweden, to the monasterie in Ingrouclande called S. Ths.



## The discoverie of

of brimstone nature is conueyed into the lodgings of the principall Friers by certaine vessels of brasse, tinne or stone so hotte that it heateth the place as it were a stowe, not carrying wich it any stinke or other noysome smell.

Besides this they haue another conueyance to bring hot water with a wall vnder the ground to the ende it should not freeze, vnto the middle of the court, where it falleth into a great vessel of brasse, that standeth in the middle of a boiling fountayne, and this is to heate their water to drinke and to water their gardens, and thus they haue from the hill the greatest commodities that may be wished, and so these Fryers employ all their trauaile and studie for the most part in trimming their gardins and in making faire and beawtifull buildings and especially handsome and commodious, neither are they destitute of ingenious and painefull artificers for the purpose, for they giue very large payment, and to them that bring them fruites and seedes they are very bountifull and giue they care not what. So that there is great resort of workemen and maisters in diuers faculties, by reason of the good gaines and large allowance that is there.

In the monastrie  
S. Thomas  
most of them  
speake the latin  
tongue.  
end of the two]  
letter.

The most of them speake the Latin tongue, and especially the Superiours and principalls of the monastrie. And this is as much as is knowne of Engrouelande, which is all by the relation of M. Nicolo, who maketh also particular description of a riuer, that he discovered, as is to be seene in the carde that I drewe. And in the ende M. Nicolo not being vsed and acquainted with these cruell coldes, fell sicke, and a litle while after returned into Frislande, where he dyed. He left behinde him in Venice two sonnes, M. Giouanni and M. Toma, who had two sonnes M. Nicolo, the father of the famous Cardinal Zeno, and M. Pietro of whom descended the other Zenos, that are liuing at this day.

M. Zeno died in  
Frislande.

Now M. Nicolo being dead, M. Aotonio succeeded him both in his goods and in his dignities & honour, and albeit he attempted diuers wayes and made greate supplication hee coulde neuer obtaine licence to returne into his Countrey. For Zichmni had determined to make him selfe Lord of the



the sea. Therefore vsing alwayes the counsaile and seruice of M. Antonio, hee sent hym with some small barkes to the Westwardes, for that towardes those partes some of his fishermen had discouered certaine Ilandes verpe rich and populous, whiche discouerie, M. Antonio in a letter to his brother M. Carlo, recounteth from point to point in this manner, sauing that wee haue chaunged some olde wooordes, leauing the matter entire as it was

Sire and twentie peeres agoe there departed foure Fisher boates, the whiche a mightie tempest arising, were tossed for the space of manye dayes verpe desperately vpon the Sea, when at length the tempeste ceassying and the weather waxing fayre they discouered an Ilande called Escotilande, lying to the Westwardes aboute 1000. Miles from Frislande, vpon the whiche one of the boates was caste awaye, and sixe men that were in it were taken of the inhabitauntes and brought vnto a verpe fayre and populous Citie, where the kyng of the place sent for manye interpreters, but there was none coulde bee founde that vnderstoode the language of the fishermen, excepte one that spake Latin, who was also cast by chaunce vpon the same Ilande, who in the behalfe of the kyng asked them what Countreymen they were, and so vnderstanding theyr case, rehearsed it vnto the King, who willed that they shoulde tarrie in the Countrey, wherefoze they obeyinge his commaundement for that they coulde not otherwise doe, dwelte sixe peeres in the Ilande, and learned the language, and one of them was in diuers partes of the Ilande, and reporteth that it is a verpe riche Countrey, abounding with all the commodities of the worlde, and that it is little lesse than Ilande, but farre more fruitefull, hauing in the middle thereof a verpe hyghe mountayne, from the whiche there riseth foure Riuers, that passe throughe the whole Countrey.

The inhabitantes are very wittie people, and haue all the artes and faculties as wee haue: and it is credible, that in time past they haue had trafficke with our men, for he

D

saide

3. letter begynneth from the second brother B. Antonio out of Frislande, to his other brother in Venice named Carlo. Escotilande. 6. Fisher men taken.

Fishermen of Frislande speake latin.

Sire were 5. peeres in Escotilande.

One of the fishers of Frislande reporteth of Escotilande. Escotilande rich: abounding with all the commodities of the worlde.

## The discoverie of

**Aboundance of  
golde.**

**trade from esto-  
tiland, to En-  
groueland -  
skins, bymstone  
and pitche.**

**Gold, coꝛne, and  
here, or ale.**

**Many cities  
and castles.**

**A countrey cal-  
led Drogio.**

**The 6. fishermē  
offrisland only  
saued, by shew-  
ing the maner to  
take fishe.**

**The chiefeſt of  
the 6. fishers,  
ſpecified before  
his copantons**

**In the ſpace of  
13. yeres in  
Drogio.**

ſayde that he ſawe latin bookes in the Kings library, whiche they at this preſent doe not vnderſtande, they haue a peculi- ar language and letters or characters to them ſelues. They haue mines of all manner of mettals, but eſpecially they abounde with golde. They haue their trade in Engroueland from whence they bring ſkins and bymſtone and pitch: And he ſaith that to y ſouthwards, there is a great populous coun- trey very rich of gold. They ſowe coꝛne and make bere or ale, which is a kind of drinke that the north people doe vſe as we do wine. They haue mightie great woods, they make their buildings with wals, and there are many cities & caſ- els. They build ſmal barkes and haue ſayling, but they haue not the lodestone nor know not the vſe of the cōpaſſe. Where- fore theſe fiſhers were had in great eſtimatiō, inſomuch that the king ſent them with 12. barkes to the ſouthwardes to a countrey whiche they call Drogio: but in their voyage they had ſuche countrary weather, that they thought all to haue periſhed in the ſea, but yet eſcaping that cruell death, they ſel into another more cruel. For they were takē in the countrey and the moſt parte of them eaten by the Sauage people, which feede vpon mans fleſhe, as the ſweeteſt meate in their iudgements that is.

But that fiſher with his fellowes ſhewyng them the ma- ner of taking fiſhe with nettes, ſaued their liues: and woulde goe euery day a fiſhing to the ſea and in freſh riuers, and take great aboundance of fiſh and giue it to the chiefe men of the countrey, whereby hee got him ſelfe ſo great fauour, that hee was very well beloued and honoured of euery one.

The fame of this man being ſpred abroad in the countrey, there was a Lorde thereby that was verie deſirous to haue him with him, and to ſee howe hee vſed his miraculous arte of catching fiſhe, in ſo muche that he made warre with the other Lorde, with whom hee was before, and in the ende preuayling, for that hee was more mightie and a better war- riour, the fiſherman was ſent vnto him with the reſt of his company. And for the ſpace of thirteene yeeres that hee dwelt in thoſe partes, he ſaith, that he was ſent in this order

to



so more than 25. Lordes, for they had continuall warre & mongest them selues, this Lorde with that Lord and he with an other, onely to haue him to dwell with them, so that wandring by and downe the Countrey without any certayne abode in one place, hee knewe almost all those partes. He saith that it is a very great countrey and as it were a newe worlde, the people very rude and voyde of all goodnesse, they goe all naked so that they are miserablie vexed with colde, neyther haue they the wit to couer their bodies w<sup>th</sup> beasts skins, w<sup>ch</sup> they take in huncinge, they haue no kind of metal, they liue by hunting, they carie certain lances of wood, made sharp at y<sup>e</sup> point, they haue bowes, the stringes whereof are made of beastes skinner: They are a very fierce people, they make cruell warres one with another, and eate one an other, they haue gouernours and certayne lawes verpe diuers amongest them selues. But the farther to the South westwardes, the more ciuility there is, the ayre being somewhat temperat, so that there they haue Cities, and temples to Idolls, where in they sacrifice men and afterwardes eate them, they haue there some knowledge and vse of gold and siluer.

Nowe this fisher hauing dwelt so many yeeres in those countreys, purposed if it were possible to returne home into his countrey, but his companions dispayning euer to see it agayne, let him goe in Gods name, they kept them selues, where they were. Wherefore hee bidding them farewell, fledde through the woods towardes Drogio, and was verie well receiued of the Lorde that dwelt next to that place who knewe him and was a great enemye of the other Lorde, and so running from one Lorde to an other, being those by whō hee had passed before, after long time and many trauelles he came at length to Drogio where hee dwelt three yeeres. When as by good fortune he heard by y<sup>e</sup> inhabitants, y<sup>e</sup> there were certaine boates arriued vpon y<sup>e</sup> coast, wherfore entring into good hope to accomplishe his intent, he went to y<sup>e</sup> sea side & asking thē of what countrey they were, they answered of Estoriland wherof he was exceeding glad, and requested that

Sent to more then 25. lordes, which continually warred amongst the selues for the same fisherman.

3. yeeres in Drogio.

Where by happy arriued certaine boates from Estoriland.



## The discoverie of

he became interpreter for y<sup>e</sup> men that arrived at Diego in the boates of Estotilande.

Afterwards he frequented that trade with them in such sort, that he became very rich. And so furnished a bark of his owne & returned to Frislande where hee reported the story to his Loude Zichmi.

4. letter be-  
ginneeth fro M.  
Antonio in Fris-  
land, to his bro-  
ther Carlo in  
Venice.  
The fisherman  
dead that should  
have bin guid &  
interpreter.  
Certaine mar-  
riners taken in  
his steele which  
came with him  
fro Estotiland.  
July. The Huse.

they woulde take him into them, whiche they did verie wil-  
lingly, and for that hee had the language of the Countrey  
and there was none of them coulde speake it they vsed him  
for their interpreter.

And after that hee frequented that trade with them, in  
such sorte that hee became verie riche. and so furnishing out  
a barke of his owne hee returned into Frislande, where hee  
made reporte vnto this Loude of that welthie Countrey.  
And hee is thoroughly credited because of the Mariners, who  
approoue many straunge thinges, that hee reporteth to bee  
true. Wherefore this Loude is resolved to sende me forth  
with a flecte towardes those partes, and there are so manie  
that desire to goe in the voyage, for the noueltie and strange-  
nesse of the thing, that I thinke we shall be very strongly ap-  
pointed, without any publike expence at all. And this is the  
tenor of the letter befoze mentioned which I haue heere set  
downe, to giue intelligence of an other voyage, that M. An-  
tonio made, being set out with many Barkes and men, not-  
withstanding hee was not captaine as hee had thought at  
the first hee should, for Zichmi went in his owne person;  
& concerning this matter I haue a letter in forme as folow-  
eth. Our great preparation for the voyag of Estotiland, was  
begun in an vnluckie houre, for three dayes befoze our de-  
parture, the fisherman died, that should haue been our guid:  
notwithstanding this Loude woulde not giue ouer the enter-  
prize, but in steade of the fisherman tooke certayne Harri-  
ners that returned out of the Ilande with him, and so ma-  
king our nauigation to the Westwards, we discovered cer-  
tayne Ilandes subiect to Frislande, and hauing passed cer-  
tayne shelues we stayed at Ledouo for the space of 7. dayes  
to refrethe our selues, and furnish the flecte with necessarie  
prouision. Departing from hence we arrived the first of Ju-  
ly at the Ile of Huse, and for that the winde made for vs, wee  
stayed not there, but passed forth, & being vpon the maine sea,  
there arose immediatly a cruell tempest wherewith for eigh-  
t dayes space wee were miserably vexed, not knowing  
where wee were, and a great part of the Barkes  
were

were cast away, afterwarde waring faire wether we gathered by the broken peeces of the Barkes that were lest, and sayling with a prosperous winde wee discovered lande at West. Wherefore keeping our course directly vpon it, wee arrived in a very good and safe harborough, where wee sawe an infinite companie of people readie in armes, come running very furiously to the water side, as it were for defence of the Islande. Wherefore Zichinni causing his men to make signes of peace vnto them, they sent tenne men vnto vs that coulde speake tenne languages, but wee coulde vnderstande none of them, except one that was of Island. He being brought before our Prince and asked, what was the name of the Island, and what people inhabited it, and who gouerned it, answered, that the Island was called Icaria, and that all the kinges that had raigned there, were called Icari, after the name of the first king of that place, which as they say was the sonne of Dedalus king of Scotland, who conquering that Island, left his sonne there for king, and left the those lawes that they retaine to this present, and after this, he desiring to sayle further, in a great tempest that arose, was drowned, wherefore for a memoriall of his death, they call those Seas yet, the Icarian Sea, and the kinges of the Island Icari, and for that they were contented with that state, which god had giue them, neither whold they alter one iote of their lawes and customes, they would not receiue any straunger, wherefore they requested our Prince, that hee woulde not seeke to violate their lawes, which they had receiued from that king of worthie memorie and obserued very duly to that present: which if hee did attempt, it woulde redounde to his manifest destruction, they being all resolutely bent rather to leaue their life, than to loose in any respect the vse of their lawes. Notwithstanding, that wee should not thinke they did altogether refuse the conuersation and trafficke with other men, they tolde vs for conclusion that they would willingly receiue one of our men, and preferre him to be one of the chiefe amongst them, only to learne my language the Italian tongue, and to bee enformed of our maners and cu-

Zichinni his first  
discouery of the  
Island Icaria.

Infinite number  
of people in  
armes.

An Island man  
in Icaria.

Icaria Islande.  
All the kinges  
had raigned in  
that Island were  
called Icari after  
the name of  
the first king of  
that place: which  
they say was the  
sonne of Dedalus  
king of  
Scotland.  
Icarius drowned.  
Icarian Sea.

The people of  
Icaria desirous  
of the Italian  
tongue.



## The discouery of

hauling in that  
Iland 10. men  
of ten sundry  
nations.

homes, as they had already received those other tenne of  
tenne sundry nations, that came vnto their Iland. To these  
things our Prince answered nothing at all, but causing his  
men to seeke some good harborough, hee made signes as  
though he would come on land, and sayling round about the  
Iland, hee espied at length a harborough on the East side of  
the Ilande, where he put in with all his Fleet, the mariners  
went on land to take in wood and water, which they did with  
as great speede as they coulde, doubting least they shoulde  
be assaulted by the inhabitants as it fell out in deed, for those  
that dwelt there abouts, making signes vnto the other with  
fire and smoke, put them selues presently in armes and the  
other comming to them, they came al running downe to the  
Sea side vpon our men, with bowes and arrowes and other  
weapons, that many were slaine and diuers soze wounded.  
And we made signes of peace vnto them, but it was to no  
purpose, for their rage encreased more and more, as though  
they had fought for life and liuing. Therefore wee were  
forced to depart and to sayle along in a great circuite about  
the Iland, being alwaies accompanied vpon the hill tops and  
the Sea coast with an infinite multitude of armed men, and  
so doubling the Cape of the Iland towards the North, wee  
found many great holdes amongst the which for the space of  
ten daies we were in continual danger of loosing our whole  
Fleete, but that it pleased God all that while to send vs very  
faire weather. Therefore proceeding on till we came to the  
East cape, we sawe the inhabitants still on the hill tops &  
by the Sea coast keepe with vs, and in making great out-  
cries & shooting at vs a farre of they vttered their olde spite-  
full affection towards vs. Therefore we determined to  
stay in some safe harborough, and see if we might speak once  
againe with the Islander, but our determination was fru-  
strate, for the people more like vnto beastes than men, stood  
continually in armes w<sup>th</sup> intent to beat vs backe, if we shoulde  
come on lande. Therefore Zichmoni seeing hee coulde  
not preuaile and thought if hee shoulde haue persevered and  
followed

Infinite multi-  
tude of armed  
men in Icaria.



followed obstinately his purpose, their victuals would haue  
 failed them, hee departed with a faire winde and sailed fixe  
 dayes to the Westwards, but the winde chaunging to the  
 Southwest and the Sea waxing rough wee sayled 4. dayes  
 with the wind in the powpe and at length discouering land,  
 wee were afraide to approach neere vnto it, being the Sea  
 growen, and we not knowing what lande it was, but God  
 prouided for vs, that the winde ceasing there came a greate  
 calme. Wherefore some of our companie rowing to land  
 with oares, returned and brought vs word to our great com-  
 forte, that they had founde a very good Countrie and a better  
 harborough, vpon which newes wee towd our ships & final  
 Barkes to land, and being enered into the harborough, wee  
 saue a farre of a great mountaine, y cast forth smoke, which  
 gaue vs good hope that we shoulde finde some inhabitantes  
 in y Island, neither would Zichmini rest, although it were a  
 great way of, but send a 100. good souldiers to searce the  
 Countrie and bring report what people they were that inha-  
 bited it, and in the meane time they tooke in wood & water  
 for the prouision of the Fleete, and catcht great stoe of fishe  
 and Sea foule and founde such abundance of birdes egges  
 that our men that were halfe famished, were filled withall,  
 Whiles we were riding here, began the moneth of June, at  
 which time the ayre in the Island was so temperate and plea-  
 sant as is impossible to expresse, but when we coulde see no  
 people at all, wee suspected greatly that this pleasant place  
 was desolate and dishabited. Wee gaue name to the hauen  
 calling it Trim, and the point that stretched out into y sea  
 wee called Capo di Trim. The 100. souldiers that were  
 sent forth, eighthe dayes after returned, and brought worde  
 that they had been through the Islande and at the mountaine  
 and that the smoke was a naturall thing proceeding from a  
 great fire that was in the bottome of the hill, and that there  
 was a spring from which issued, a certaine matter like pitch,  
 which ran into the Sea, and that there aboutes dwelt greate  
 multitudes of people half wilde, hiding theselues in caues of

Zichmini Depar-  
 ted from Icar-  
 Westwards.

Sight of land.

100. good sould-  
 iers sent by  
 Zichmini to  
 searce the coun-  
 trie (which  
 countrie is now  
 named.)

June.  
 The ayre so te-  
 perate & sweete,  
 as impossible to  
 expresse it.

Hauen Trim.  
 Capo di Trim.  
 The 100. sould-  
 iers returned  
 which had been  
 through the Is-  
 land, repute  
 what they sawe  
 and found.

## The discovery of

the grounde, of small stature, and very fearefull, for as soone as they sawe them they fled into their holes, and that there was a great riuer and a very good harborough. Zichimni being thus enformed, and seeing that it had a holssome and pure ayre, and a very fruitfull soyle and sayre riuers with sundrie other commodities, fell into such liking of the place, that hee determined to inhabite it, and build there a Citie.

But his people being weary and faint with their long and tedious trauaile began to tumult and murmure, saying that they would returne into their Countrie, for that the winter was at hand, and if they entred into the harborough, they should not be able to come out againe before the next Sommer.

Wherefore hee retaining only the Barkes with Dares and such as were willing to stay with him, sent all the rest with the shippes backe againe, and willed that I, (though vnwilling) should bee their Captaine. I therefore departing, sayled for the space of twentie dayes to the Eastwards without sight of any land, then turning my course towarde Southeast in fise dayes I discovered lande and founde my selfe vpon the Ile of Neome and knowing the Countrie, I perceived I was past Islande: wherefore taking in some fresh victuals of the inhabitants being subiect to Zichimni, I sayled with a faire winde in three dayes to Frisland, where the people, who thought they had lost their Prince, because of his long absence, in this our voyage, receiued vs very ioyfully.

What followed after this letter I know not but by conjecture, which I gather out of a peece of an other letter, which I will set downe heere vnderneath: That Zichimni builte a towne in the port of the Land that hee discovered, and that hee searched the Countrie very diligently and discovered it all, and also the riuers on both sides of Engroueland, for that I see it particularly described in the Sea card, but the discourse or narration is lost. The beginning of the letter is thus. Concerning those things that you desire to knowe of mee, as of the men and their manners and customes, of the beastes and the Countries adioyning, I haue

Zichimni determining to remaine in the new discovered land, kept with him his barkes with oares, and me that were willing & sent the rest away homewards: Appointing Antonio Zeno chiefe captaine of them.

Antonio Zeno had sight of Neome, and knewe himselfe past Island.

Ende of the 4. letter.

A peece of a 5. letter.

Beginning of the letter.



## Mosum bega.

haue made thereof a particular booke, which by Gods helpe  
I will bring with mee: Wherein I haue described the coun-  
trie, the monstrous fishes, y<sup>e</sup> customes and lawes of Frisland,  
Island, Estland, the kingdome of Nor way, Estotiland, Dro-  
gio, and in the ende the life of master Nicolo, the knight  
our brother, with the discouerie which he made and of Gro-  
land. I haue also written the life and acts of Zichmni, a  
Prince as wortheie of immortall memory, as any that euer  
liued, for his great valiance and singuler humanitie, where-  
in I haue described the discouerie of Engroueland on both  
sides, and the Citie that hee builded. Therefore I will  
speake no further hereof in this letter, hoping to be with you  
very shortly, and to satisfie you in sundrie other thinges by  
worde of mouth. All these letters were written by master  
Antonio to master Carlo his brother. And it grieueth me,  
that the booke and diuers other writings concerning these  
purposes, are miserably lost: For I being but a child, when  
they came to my handes, and not knowing what they were,  
(as the manner of children is) I tore them, and rent them in  
peeeces, which now I cannot call to remembrance but to my  
grief. Notwithstanding, that the memory of so many good  
thinges shoulde not bee lost: whatsoeuer I could get of this  
matter, I haue disposed and put in order, in the former dis-  
course, to the ende that this age might bee partly satisfi-  
ed, to y<sup>e</sup> which wee are more beholden for the great discou-  
eries made in those partes, then to any other of the time past,  
being most studious of the relations of the discoueries of  
strange Countries, made by the great mindes, and industry  
of our auncetours.

This discourse was collected by *Ramusio* Secretarie to  
the state of Venice, (or by the Printer Tho. Gi-  
uanti.)

*John Baptista Ramusio*, died in Padua  
in July, 1557.







**The true and last discouerie of Flo-  
rida made by Captaine Iohn Ribault in the yeere  
1562. Dedicated to a great noble man of Fraunce,  
and translated into Englishe by one  
Thomas Hackit,**



Here as in the yeere of our  
Lorde God 1562. it pleased  
God to moue your honour, to  
choose and appoint vs, to dis-  
couer and view a certaine long  
coast of the West India, from  
the head of the lande called La-  
florida, drawing towarde the  
North part, vnto the head of  
Britons, distant from the saide  
head of Laflorida 900. leagues, or there about: to the ende  
wee might certifie you & make true report of the tempera-  
ture, fertilitie, Portes, Hauens, Riuers, and generally of all  
the commodities that bee seene and found in that lande, and  
also to learne what people were there dwelling, which thing  
you haue long time agoe desired, heeing stirred thereto by  
this zeale: That Fraunce might one day through newe  
discoueries haue knowledge of strange Countries, and also  
thereof to receiue (by meanes of continuall trafficke) riche  
and inestimable commodities, as other nations haue done by  
taking in hand such farre nauigations, both to the honoꝝ and  
prowes of their kings and princes, & also to the encrease of  
great profite and vse to their common wealthes, countries &  
dominions, which is most of all about. comparisō to be conside-  
red & esteemed. It seemeth well ꝑ yee haue been stirred here-  
unto euen of God aboue, & led to it by the hope & desire you  
haue that a number of brutishe people and ignorant of Iesus  
Christe, may by his grace come to some knowledge of his  
holy Lawes and Ordinaunces. So therefore it see-  
meth that it hath pleased God by his godly prouidence to

## The discouery

Sebastian  
Cabota.

resterne the care which hee hath had of their saluation vntill this time, and will bring them to our faith, at the time by himselfe alone foreseene and ordeined. For if it were needfull to shewe howe many from time to time haue gone about to finde out this great lande, and to inhabite there: who neuertheless haue alwayes failed & beene put by from their intention and purpose: some by feare of shipwrackes, and some by great windes and tempestes that moue them backe to their merueilous grieve. Of the which there was one a very famous stranger named Sebastian Cabota an excellent Pilot sent thither by king Henry the yeere 1498. and many others, who neuer could attaine to any habitation nor take possession thereof one only foote of grounde, nor yet approche or enter into these parties and faire riuers into the which God hath brought vs. Wherefore (my Lorde) it may bee well saide that the liuing God hath reserued this great lande for your poore seruantes and subiectes, as well to the ende they might bee made great ouer this poore people, & rude nation: as also to approue the former affection which our kings haue had vnto this discouerie.

John Verrazā.

For y<sup>e</sup> late king Frances the first (of happie memorie) a Prince endued with excellent vertues. The yeere 1524. sent a famous and notable man a Florentine, named Master John Verrazā, to searce and discouer the West parts as farre as might be: Who departing from Deepe with two vessels little differing from the making and burden of these two Pinnaces of the kinges, which your honour hath ordeined for this present nauigation. In the which land they haue found the eleuation the Pole, an viii. degrees. The Countrie (as he writeth) goodly, fruitfull, and so good temperature, that it is not possible to haue a better: beeing then as yet of no mā seen, nor discerned. But they being not able to bring to passe at this first voyage that which he had intended, nor to arriue in any Port, by reason of sundrie incōueniencies (which cōmōly happē) were cōstrained to return into Fraunce: where after his arriual, he neuer ceased to make

suite



## of Terra Florida.

suite untill he was sent thither againe, where at last he died.  
 The which occasion gaue small courage to sende thither a-  
 gayne, and was the cause that this laudable enterprise was  
 left of, untill the yeere 1534. at which time his Maiestie, (de-  
 siring alwayes to enlarge his kingdome, countreys and do-  
 minions, and the aduancing and ease of his subiectes) sent  
 thither a Pilote of S. Hallowes, a Briton, named James  
 Cartier, well seene in the art and knowledge of Navigati- James Cartier  
 on, & especially of the North parts, commonly called the new  
 land, led by some hope to find passage that waies to the south  
 seas: Who being not able at his first going to bring any  
 thing to passe, that he preceded to do: was sent thither againe  
 the yeere following, and likewise Le sire Hemerall, and as  
 it is well knownen they did inhabite and builde, and plant the  
 kings armies in the North part a good way in the lande, as  
 farre as Tauadu and Ochisaon. Wherefore (my Lord)  
 trust iustly that a thing so commendable and worthe to bee  
 with good courage attempted, that God woulde guid and  
 keepe vs, desiring alwayes to fulfill your commaundement.  
 When wee had done your businesse, and made our prepara-  
 tions the xviij. day of Februarie 1562 through the fauour of  
 God wee departed with our two bessels out of the haueu of  
 Clauie de Grace into the road Caur: and the next day hoisted  
 by saile (the winde being in y<sup>e</sup> East) which lasted so fiew daies,  
 that we coulde not arriue at the nauch that is from betweene  
 the coast of Briton and Englande and the Iles of Surlinos  
 and Mis kam: So that the Winde blowing with great fir-  
 ry and tempest out of the West, and West Southwest, alto-  
 gether contrary to our way and course, and all that we coulde  
 doe was to none effecte, besides the great daunger of brea-  
 king of our Passes, as also to be hindered in our other la-  
 bours. Wherefore as well to shonne many other inconueni-  
 ences, which might follow to the preiudice and breach of our  
 voyage, hauing regard also to the likely daunger of death, y<sup>e</sup>  
 some of our gentlemen and souldiers being troubled with  
 feuers and whol sicknesses, might haue fallen into: as also

## The discoverie

for other considerations, wee thought good to fall into the road of Brest in Britaine, to set there our sick folke on land, and suffer the tempest to passe. From whence (after wee had taried there two dayes) wee returned againe to Sea: warde to followe our nauigation, so that (my Lorde) albeie the winde was for a long season very much against vs, and troublesome: yet at the ende (God giuing vs through his grace and accustomed goodnesse a meetely fauourable winde) I determined with all diligence to proue a newe course which hath not beene yet attempted: trauerling the Seas of Ocean 1800. Leagues at the least, whiche in deed is the true and short course that hereafter must be kept, to the honour of our nation, reiecting the old conserued opinion, which to long time hath beene holden as true.

Which is, as it was thought a thing impossible to haue the winde at East, Northeast, and keepe the race and course wee enterprised, but that we shoulde be driuen towarde the region of Affrica, the Isles of Canaria, Madera, and other landes there aboutes. And the cause why we haue beene the more prouoked and assured to take this new race, hath bin because that it seemed to euery one, that we might not passe nor goe in this Nauigation without the sight and touching of the Antillies and Lucaries, and there sojourne and take fresh waters and other necessaries, as the Spaniards doe in their voyage to new spaine: wherof (thanked be God) we haue had no neede, nor entered the chanell of Roham: which hath bin thought impossible. Forseeing also that it was not expedient for vs to passe through the Landes, as wel to shune many inconueniences that might happen in passing that way (wherof springeth nothing but innumerable quarrels, pleadings, confusions, and breach of al worthy enterprises, and goodly nauigations, whereof ensueth complaintes and odious questions betweene the subiectes of the king and his friends and allies) as also to the ende they might vnderstand, that in the time to come (God hauing shewed vs such graces, as these his wonderful benefites firste shewed to the poore people of this so goodly



## of Terra Florida.

goodly newe framing people, of so gentle a nature, and a countrey so pleasant and fruitefull, lacking nothing at all that may seeme necessarie for mans food) we would not haue to doe with their Ilandes, and other landes: which (for that they first discovered them) they keepe with much ielousie: trusting that if God will suffer the king (through your perswasion) to cause some part of this incomparable countrey to be peopled and inhabited with such a number of his poore subiectes as you shall thinke good, there neuer happened in the memory of man so great and good commoditie to France as this, and (my Lorde) for many causes, whereof a man is neuer able to say or write to the full, as vnder the assured hope that we haue alwayes had in executing byrightly that which I had receiued in charge of you, God woulde blesse our wayes and nauigations. After we had constantly and with diligence in time conuenient determined vpon the way, wee shoulde haue thought it noysome and tedious to all our companie, if it had before bin knowen vnto any without tounring or wauering to or fro from their first entencion. And notwithstanding that satan did often what he could to sowe many obstracles, troubles and lettes, according to his accustomed subtilties, so it is come to passe, that God by his onely goodness hath giuen vs grace, to make the furthest arte and trauars of the seas, that euer was made in our memory or knowledge, in longitude from the East to the West: and therefore was it commonly sayde both in Fraunce and Spaine, and also among vs, that it was impossible for vs safely to arriue thither, whither the Lord did conduct vs: Al which perswaded but of ignorance and lacke of attempting: which wee haue not bin afrayde to giue aduenture to prooue. Albeit that all Mariners Cardes doe set the Coastles with shipwrackes without portes or Riuers: which wee haue found otherwise as it followeth.

Thursday the last of Aprill at the breake of the day, wee discovered and clearly percepued a fayre Coast, stretching of a great length couered with an infinite number of high



## The discoverie

high and layre trees, wee being not past 7. or 8. leagues from the shore, the countrey seeming vnto vs plaine without anye shewe of hils, and approching neerer within foure or fve leagues of the land, we cast an ancker at ten sadome water, the bottome of the Sea being plaine with muche Scias and fast holde on the South side, as farre as a certaine point or Cape situate vnder that Latitude of nine and twentie degrees and a halfe, which we haue named Cape Francois.

Wee coulde espie neither Riuer nor Bay, wherefoze wee sent our Boates furnished with men of experience, to founde and knowe the coast neere the shore: who returning to vs about one of the clock at after noone, declared that they had founde among other thinges viiii. sadome of water at the harde bancke of the sea. Wherevpon hauing diligently wayed by our Anckers, and hoysted by our sayles with wind at will, we sayled and bewed the coast all along with vnspearable pleasure, of the odorous smell and beawtie of the same. And because there appeared vnto vs no signe of any Porte, about the setting of the sunne we cast ancker againe: which done, we did behold to and fro the goodly order of the woods wherewith God hath decked euery way the sayd land. Then perceiuing towarde the North a leaping and a breaking of the water, as a streame falling out of the lande into the Sea. For the whiche wee set by sayles againe to double the same while it was yet day. And as wee had so done, and passed beyond it: there appeared vnto vs a sayre entrie of a faire riuer which caused vs to cast Ancker agayne there neerer the land: to the end the next day we might see what it was, and though that the winde blew for a time vehemently to the shoreward: yet the hold and Anckerrage was so good, that one cable and one Ancker helde vs fast, with out danger or sliding.

The next day in the morning, being the first of May, wee assayed to enter this Porte, with two newe barges and a boate well trimmed, finding little water barges whiche might haue astonied and caused vs to retorne backe to Shipborde, if God had not speedily brought vs in. Where finding 36. sadome water, entred into a goodly and great riuer, which

which as we went founde to encrease still in depth & largesse, boyling and roaring through the multitude of all kind of fish. This being entred wee perceived a great number of  $\text{y}$  Indians inhabitants there, comming along the sandes & Sea bankes, comming neare vnto vs, without any taking of feare or doubt, shewing vnto vs the easiest landing place: & thereupon we giuing them also on our parts thanks of assurance and friendlinesse. Forthwith one of appearance, out of the best among them, brother vnto one of their kinges, or gouernours, commaunded one of the Indians to enter into the water: and to appoach our boates to shew vs the coastes landing place. We seeing this (without any moze doubting or difficultie) landed, and the messenger (after we had rewarded him with some looking glasse, and other pretie things of small value) ran incontinently toward his Lord: Who forthwith sent mee his girdle, in token of assurance and friendship, which girdle was made of red leather, as well couered and coloured as was possible: and as I began to go towards him, hee set forth and came and receiued me gently, and rested after his maner all his men, following with great silence and modestie: yea moze then our men did. And after we had a while with gentle vsage congratulated with him: we fell to the grounde a litle way from them, to call vpon the name of God, and to beseech him to continue still his goodnesse towards vs, and bring to the knowledge of our sauour Christ this poore people. While wee were thus praying (they sitting vpon the grounde, which was strawed and dressed with Bay bowes) behelde and hearkened vnto vs, very attentively without either speaking or mouing: and as I made a signe vnto their king, lifting vp mine arme, and stretching forth one finger, only to make them looke vp to heauen ward: He likewise lifting vp his arme towards heauen put forth two fingers: whereby it seemed that he made vs to vnderstande, that they worshipped the Sunne and  $\text{y}$  moone for Gods: as afterwardes wee vnderstoode it so. In the meane time their numbers increased, & thither came the kings brother, that was first with vs, their mother, wiues, sisters and chil-

f

den,



## The discoverie

dyen, and being thus assembled, they caused a great number of Bay boughes to bee cut, and therewith a place to be dyesed for vs, distant from theirs two fadom. For it is their manner to talke and bargain sitting: and the chiefe of them to bee apart, from the meaner sort, with a shewe of great obedience to their kinges, superiours, and elders. They bee all naked, and of a goodly stature, mightie, & as well shapen & proportioned of body, as any people in y<sup>e</sup> world: very gentle, curteous, and of a good nature.

The most part of them couer their raines and priuities with faire harts skinnnes, painted most commonly with sundrie colours: and the fore part of their body and armes, bee painted with pretie deuised workes, of Azure, red, and blacke, so well and so properly as the best Painter of Europe could not amende it. The women haue their bodies painted with a certaine Herbe like vnto Mosse, whereof the Cedar trees, and all other trees bee alwayes covered. The men for pleasure doe alwayes trimme them selues therewith, after sundrie fashions: They bee of tawny colour, hauke nosed, and of a pleasant countenance. The women be well fauoured, and will not suffer one dishonestly to approach too neare them. But wee were not in their houses for we sawe none at that time.

After we had taried in this North side of the riuer the most part of the day (which riuer wee haue called *May*, for that wee discovered the same the firste day of the Moneth) wee congratulated, made aliaunce, and entred into amitie with them, and presented the king and his brethren with Gownes of blewe cloth garnished with yelowwe floure de-luces. And it seemed that they were sorie for our departure: so that the most part of them entred into the water by to the necke, to set our boates a flote.

Putting into vs sundry kinde of fishes, which with mercifull speede they raine to take in their packs, made in the water with great Reedes, so well and cunningly set together, after the fashion of a Labyrinth, or Maze, with so many turnes

Why the riuer  
of May was so  
called.



turnes and crookes, as it is impossible to do it without much cunning and industrie.

But desiring to imploy the rest of the day on the other side of this river, to viewe and know those Indians that wee sawe there. We trauesed thither, and without any difficultie landed amongst them, who receiued vs very gently and with great humanitie: putting vs of their fruites, euen into our boates, Mulberies, Raspis, and such other fruites as they founde ready by the way.

Soone after this came thither the king with his brethren, and others with bowes and arrowes in their handes, vbling therewithall a goodly and a graue fashion, with their behauiour right souldierlike, and as warlike boldnes as may be. They were naked and painted as the other, their haire likewise long, and trussed vp (with a lace made of herbes) to the top of their heads: but they had neither their wiues nor children in their companie. After we had a good while louingly entertained and presented them with like gifts of haberdashery wares, cutting hookes and hatchets, and clothed the king & his brethren with like robes, as we had giuen to them on the other side: we entred and viewed the countrie thereaboutes, which is the fairest, fruitfuller, & pleasantest of al the world, abounding in hony, venison, wilde fowle, forests, woods of all sortes, Palme trees, Cypresse and Cedars, Bayes & highest and greatest, with also the fayrest vines in all the world, with grapes according, which without natural art and without mans helpe or trimming will grow to toppes of Oakes, and other trees that be of a wonderfull greatnesse & heighe. And the sight of the faire meadowes is a pleasure not able to be expressed with tongue: full of Hernes, Curleues, Bitters, Gallards, Egrepths, woodcocks, & all other kinde of small birds: with Hares, Hindes, Buckes, wilde Swine, and all other kindes of wilde beastes, as we perceiued well both by their footing there, and also afterwarde in other places, by their crie and roaring in the night.

Also there be Conies & Hares: Silke wormes in merueilous number, a great deale fairer and better, then be our silke wormes,

wormes. To bee short, it is a thing vnspeakeable to consider the thinges that bee seene there, and shalbe founde moze and moze, in this incomperable lande, which neuer yet broken with plough yrons, bringeth forth al things according to his first nature, wherewith the eternall God indued it. About their houses they labour and till the grounde, sowing their fieldes with a graine called *Pahis*, whereof they make their meale: and in their Gardens they plant beanes, gourdes, cucumbers, Citrons, peason, and many other fruits and rootes vnknownen vnto vs. Their spades and mattocks be made of Wood, so well and fitly as is possible: which they make with certaine stones, oyster shelles & muscles, wherewith also they make their bowes and final launces: and cut & polish all sortes of wood, that they imploye about their buildings, and necessarie vse: There groweth also many Walnut trees, Hasell trees, Cheritrees, very faire and great.

And generally wee haue seene, thereof the same simples and herbes that wee haue in Fraunce, and of the like goodnesse, sauour and taste. The people be very good archers, and of great strength: Their bowe stringes are made of Leather, and their arrowes of Reedes which they doe head with the teeth of fishes. As we now demaunded of them concerning y<sup>e</sup> land called *Seuola*, whereof some haue wrytten not to bee farre from thence, and to bee situate within the lande, and toward the Sea called the South Sea. They shewed vs by signes that which we vnderstood well enough, that they might goe thither with their Boates (by riuers) in twentie dayes. They that haue wrytten of this kingdome and towne of *Seuola*, and other townes and kingdomes thereaboutes, say, that there is great aboundance of golde and siluer, precious stones, and other great riches: and that the people had their arrowes headed (in steede of yron) with sharpe pointed Turquesles. Thus the night appoaching, it was conuenient for vs to returne by day a ship boorde. Wee tooke leaue of them muche to their grieve, but moze to ours without comparisson, for that wee had

*Seuola within  
xx. dayes traui-  
ling by boate  
of the riuers of  
May.*



had no meane to enter the riuers with our shippes. And al-  
beit, it was not their custome eyther to eate or drinke from  
the Sunne rising till his going downe: yet the king open-  
ly woulde needes drinke with vs, praying vs verie gently to  
giue him the cuppe whereout we had drunke: and so making  
him to vnderstande that wee woulde see him againe the next  
day, we retired to our shippes, which lay aboute fixe leagues  
from the hauen to the sea.

The next day in the morning we returned to land againe,  
accompanied with the Captaines, Gentlemen, and Souldi-  
ers, and other of our small trope: caryng with vs a Pillour  
or colunne of harde stone, our kings armes graued therein,  
to plant and set the same in the enterie of the Porte in some  
high place, where it might bee easely seene, and being come  
thither before the Indians were assembled, we espied on the  
south syde of the Riuer a place very fitte for that purpose, vy-  
on a litle hill, compassed with Cypres, Bayes, Paulmes and  
other trees, with sweete smelling and pleasant shrubbes. In  
the middle whereof we planted the first bound or limit of his  
Majestie. This done perceiuing our first Indians assem-  
bled, not without some mistaking of those on the South  
parte, where we had set the limite, who taried for vs in the  
same place where they met with vs the day before, seeming  
vnto vs that there is some enimitie betweene them and the  
others. But when they percepued our long taryng on this  
side, they ran to see what we had done in that place where we  
landed first, and had set our limite: which they viewed a great  
while without touching it any way, or abassing, or euer spea-  
king to vs therof at any time after. Howbeit we could skāt  
depart but as it were w<sup>th</sup> grieffe of minde frō this our first alli-  
ance, they rowing vnto vs all along the riuer from all parts  
and presenting vs with some of their hart skins, painted and  
vnpainted, meate, litle cakes, freshe water, rootes like vnto  
Rinbabe which they haue in great estimation, and make ther-  
of a potion of medicine: also they brought litle bagges of  
redde colours and some small spices like vnto Uire, percey-  
uing





upright of heyght, of some kinde of wild beast gathered and wrought together with great running, wethed and fasted after the forme of a Diademe. One of them had hanging about his necke a rounde plate of redde copper well polished, with one other lesser of Silver in the middelt of it, & at his eare a litle plate of Copper wherewith they vse to stripe the sweat from their bodies. They shewed vs that there was great store of this mettell within the countrey, about fve or sixe daies iourney from thence, both in the southside & northside of the same rivers, and that they went thither in their Boates. Which Boates they make but of one piece of a tree, working it whole so cunningly and featly, that they put in one of these boates fiftene or twentie persons, and go their wayes very safely. They that rowe stande upright hauing their oes short after the fashion of a Peele. Thus being among them they presented vs with meale dressed & baked, very good & wel tasted, and of good nourishment, also beanes, and fish, as crabbes, lobsters, creuises, and many other kinde of good fishes, shewing vs by signes & their dwellings were farre off, and if their promise had been neere hande, they would haue presented vs with manye other refreshinges.

The night now approaching, we were faine to returne to our Shippe, very much to our grieffe: for that wee durste not hazarde to enter with our Shippe, by reason of a barre of lande, that was at the enterie of the Porte, howe be it, at a full Sea there is two fadome and a halfe of water at the least, and it is but a leape ouer a surge to passe this Barre, not passing the length of two cables, and then forthwith euerie where within five or seuen fadome water. So that it maketh a very fayre haven, and Shippes of a meane burden from fourescore to a hundred tunnes may enter therein at all floodes, yea of a farre greater burthen, if there were French men dwelling there that might skoure the enterie as they doe in Fraunce: for there is nothing lacking for the life of man. The situation is vnder the elevation of xxx. degrees, a good climate healthfull, and of a good



## The discoverie

Gentlenes must  
be vsed towards  
them.

temperature, merueilous pleafar, & people good, & of a good  
and amiable nature, which willingly will obay: yea be con-  
tent to ferue thofe that fhall with gentlenes and humanitie  
goe about to allure them, as it is needful for thofe that be fent  
thither hereafter fo to doe, and as I haue charged thofe that  
be left there to do, to the ende they may afke and learne of the  
where they take their gold, copper, and turquelles, and other  
thinges yet vnknown vnto vs: by reason of the time we fo-  
iourned there. For if any rude or rigorous meanes fhould be  
vsed towards this people, they woulde flie hither and thither  
through the Woods and Forests, and abandon their habita-  
tions and countreys.

The next day being the thirde day of May, defiring al-  
waies to finde out harbours to reft in, we fet vp faile againe:  
And after we had raunged the coaft as neere the Shore as we  
could, there appeared vnto vs about feuen leagues of on this  
fide of y<sup>e</sup> riuer of May a great opening or Bay of fome riuer,  
whither with one of our boates we rowed, & there found one  
entrie almoft like y<sup>e</sup> of the riuer of May, and within the fame  
as great a depth, and as large a diuiding it felfe into many  
great ftreames, great and broade stretchinges towardes  
the high lande, with many other leffe, that diuide the coun-  
trei into faire and great landes and great number of small  
and fayre Medowes. Being entred into them about thre e  
leagues, wee found in a place very commodious, ftrong, and  
pleafant of fituation, certayne Indians, who receiued vs ve-  
ry gently: Howe be it, we being fomewhat neare their hou-  
fes, it feemed it was fomewhat againft their good willes that  
we went thither, for at their cries and noyes they made their  
wiues and children and ho fhoulde ftuffe to be caried into the  
Woods: Howe be it they fuffered vs to goe into their hou-  
fes, but they themfelues woulde not accompany vs thither.  
Their houfes bee made of Wood ficy and clofe, fet vpright  
and couered with Reedes: the moft part of them after the fa-  
fhion of a pavilion. But there was one houfe amongeft the  
reft verie long and broade, with fettle rounde about made

of



of Reedes trimly couched together, which serue them both for beddes and seates, they be of height two foote from the grounde, set vpon great rounde pillers painted with red, yellowe, and blew, well and trimlie polished: some sorte of this people perceiuing that we had in no maner wise hurted their dwellings nor gardens whiche they dyessed very diligently, they returned all vnto vs before our inbarking, seeming very well contented by their giuing vnto vs water, fruites, and Hart skinnes. It is a place wonderfull fertill, and of strong situatio, the ground fat, so that it is likely that it would bring forth Wheate and all other corne twise a yeere, and the commodities for liuelihood, and the hope of more riches, bee like vnto those we found and considered vpon the riuer of May, without comming into the sea: this arme doth diuide, and maketh many other Isles of May, as also many other great Ilandes: by the which wee trauell from one Ilande to another, betweene lande and land. And it seemeth that men may sayle without danger through al the countrey, and neuer enter into the great sea, which were a wonderfull aduantage.

Great fertilitye.

Port.

This is the lande of Checere whereof some haue wrytten, & which many haue gone about to find out, for y great riches they perceiued by some Indians to be founde there. It is set vnder so good a climate, that none of our men (though wee were there in the hottest time of the yeere, the sunne entring into Cancer) were troubled with any sickneses. The people there liue long and in great health and strength, so that the aged men goe without staues, and are able to goe and runne like the youngest of them, who onely are knowne to be olde by the winckles in their face, and decay of sight. Wee departed from them verie friendly, & with their contentation. But the night ouertaking vs, we were constrained to lye in our ships all that night, till it was day, floating vpon this riuer which we haue called Sene, because that the entery of it is as boade as from hauer degrate vnto Honelleue. At the breake of the day wee espyed out of the South syde one of the fayrest, pleasauntest, and greatest meadowe grounde

The riuer of Sene.

Heardes of  
tame hartes.

that might bee seene, into the which wee went, finding at the very entrie a long, faire, and great Lake, and an innumerable number of footesteps of great Hartes and Hindes of a wonderfull greatnesse, the steppes beeing all fresh and new, and it seemeth that the people doe nourishe them like tame Cattell in great heardes; for we saw the steppes of an Indian that followed them.

abundant

most

Good hauens  
and riuers.

7. Great & good  
riuers.

harmless  
and

The Chanell and depth of this riuer of Seyne, is one f side of the medowe that is in the Ile of May. Being returned to our ships, we sayled so knowe more and more of this coast, going as neere the shore as we coulede. And as wee had sayled about fife or seuen leagues, there appeared vnto vs another Bay, where we cast anker, and carrying so all the night, in the morning wee went thither, and finding (by our founding) at the entrie many bankes and beatings, we durst not enter there with our great ship, hauing named the riuer Somme, which is 8. 9. 10. 11. fadome depth, diuiding it selfe into many great Ilands, and small goodly medow grounds and pastures, and euery where such abundance of fish as is incredible, and on the West Northwest side, there is a great riuer that commeth fro the countrie of a great length ouer: and another on the Northeast side, which returne into the Sea. So that (my Lord) it is a countrie full of hauens, riuers, and Ilands, of such fruitfulness as cannot with tongue be exprest: and where in short time great and precious commodities mighe bee found. And besides this wee discovered and found also vii. riuers, more, as great and as good, cutting and diuiding the land into faire and great Ilands. The Indians inhabitants there be like in manners, & the countrie in fertillitie apt and commodious throughout to beare & bring forth plencifullly all that men would plant or sowe vpon it. There bee euery where the highest and greatest firtrees y can be seene, very well smelling, and where one might bee gathered (with cutting the only bark) as much Rosen, Turpentine, & Frankensence, as men would desire. And to be short there lacketh nothing. Wherefore being not able to enter & lie with our great vessels there, we could make no long abiding.



ding, nor enter so farre into the riuers and countries as wee would faine haue done : for it is well knowne how many inconueniences haue happened vnto men, not only in attempting of newe discoueries, but also in all places by leauing their great vessels in the Sea, farre from the land, vnfurnished of the heads and best men. As for y<sup>e</sup> other riuers we haue giuen them names as followeth : and vnto the Ilandes ioyning vnto them, the same name that the next riuier vnto it hath, as you shall see by the portraictures of Cardes y<sup>e</sup> I haue made thereof. As to the fourth name of Loire, to y<sup>e</sup> fift Char, net, to y<sup>e</sup> sixt Carō to the 7. riuier Belle, to y<sup>e</sup> 8. riuier Graude, to the 9. port Royall, and to the tenth Belle Virrit.

Maps and Sea  
Cardes.

Upon Whitsunday the xxvii. day of May, after wee had perceiued and considered that there was no remedie, but to assay to find the meanes to harbor our ships, as wel to amend and crimne them, as to get vs fresh water, wood, and other necessaries, whereof wee hauing opinion that there was no fayrer or fitter place for the purpose, then port Royall. And when wee had sounded the entrie and the Chanell (thanked be God) wee entered safely therein with our shippes, against the opinion of many, finding the same one of the fayrest and greatest Hauens of the worlde.

Port royall a  
most excellens  
hauen.

Howe be it, it must be remembred least men approching neare it within seuen leagues of the lande, bee abashed and afraide on the Eastside, drawing towarde the Southeast, the grounde to be flatte, for neuer thelesse at a full sea, there is euery where foure fadome water, keeping the right Chanel.

Note.

In this part there are many riuers of meane bignesse and large, where without daunger the greatest shippes of the worlde might bee harboured, which wee founde, no Indian inhabiting there aboutes. The Porte and Riuers side is neerer then tennē or twelue leagues vppwardes into the countreys, although it bee one of the goodliest, best, and fruitesfullest countreys that euer was seene, and where nothing lacketh, and also where as good and likely commodities bee founde as in other places thereby.

For wee founde there a great number of Pepper trees, Pepper trees



the Pepper yet greene, and not ready to bee gathered: Also the best water of the world, and so many sortes of fishes that pee may take them without net or angle so many as ye will. Also an innumerable sort of wilde foule of all sortes, and in little Ilandes at the entrie of this hauen, on the East North-east side, there is so great number of Egrepes that the bushes bee all white and couered with them, so that one may take of the young ones with his hande as many as hee will carry away. There bee also a number of other foules, as Vernes, Bitters, Curleues. And to bee short, there is so many small byrdes that it is a strange thing to bee seene. Wee founde the Indians there more doubtfull and fearefull then the others before: Yet after we had been in their houses, and congregated with them, and shewed curtesie to those that we founde to haue abandoned there through boats meale, victuall, and small houlsholde stuffe, and both in not taking awaye or touching any part thereof, and in leauing in that place where they dressed their meate, Knives, Looking glasses, little Beades of glasse, which they loue and esteeme aboue golde and pearles, for to hang them at their eares and neck, and to giue them to their wiues and children: they were somewhat emboldened.

**A speciall note.**

For some of them came to our boates, of the which wee carried two goodly and strong aboord our shippes, clothing and vsing them as gently as it was possible. But they ceased not day nor nyght to lament, and at length they escaped away. Wherefore albeit, I was willing (according to your commaundement and memoriall) to bring away some of them with vs, on the Princes behalfe and yours, I forbare to doe so for many considerations and reasons that they told mee, and for that we were in doubt that (leauing some of our men there to inhabite) all the Countrey, men, women, and children, woulde not haue ceased to pursue them for to haue theirs againe: seeing they bee not able to consider and way to what entent wee shoulde haue carried them away: & this may bee better doone to their contentation, when they haue better acquaintance of vs, and know that there is no suche

**A commande-  
ment.**

crueltye

## of Terra Florida.

crueltie in vs, as in other people and nations, of whom they haue beene beguiled vnder colour of good faith: whiche doing in the ende turned to the doers no good. This is the riuer of Iordain in mine opinion, whereof so much hath beene spokē, which is very faire & the countrie good, both for y<sup>e</sup> easie habitation, and also for many other things, which should bee long to write.

The riuer of Iordan.

The twentieth of May wee planted another columnne of pillos grauen with the kinges armes on the South side, in a high place, of the entrie of a great riuer, which wee called Libourne: where there is a lake of fresh water very good, and on the same side a little lower towards the entrie of the Hauen is one of the fayrest fountaines that a man may drinke of, which falleth by violence down to the riuer from an high place out of a red and sandy ground, and yet for all that fruitfull and of good appre, where it shoulde seeme that the Indians haue had some faire habitation.

There we sawe the fayrest & the greatest vines with grapes according, and young trees, and smal woods, very wel smelling, that euer were seen: wherby it appeareth to be the pleasantest & most commodious dwelling of al y<sup>e</sup> world. Wherefore (my Lorde) trusting you will not thinke it amisse (considering the commodities that may be brought thence) if we leaue a number of men there, which may fortifie and prouide them selues of things necessary: for in all new discoueries it is the chiefest thing that may be done, at the beginning to fortifie and people the countrey. I had not so soone set forth this to our companie, but many of them affraid to tary there, yet with such a good will and ioly corage, that such a number did thus offer themselves, as we had much to do to stay their importunitie.

Exceeding faire and great vines

Fortification most necessary in all newe discoueries.

And namely of our shipmaisters and principall pilotes, and such as we could not spare. Now bee it, wee lesse there but to the number of thirtie in all, Gentlemen, souldiers, and marriners, and that at their owne suit and prayer, and of their owne free willes, and by the aduice and deliberation of the Gentlemen sent on the behalfe of the Prince and yours.

30. lesse behind at their owne suite



They fortified  
in an Iland.

Fortie Degrees  
of elevation.

Wittes & fogs  
when they come.

And haue left vnto the forehead and rulers ( following therein your good will ) Captaine Albert de la Pierria, a souldier of long experience, and the first that from the beginning did offer to tarry. And further by theiꝝ aduice, choyse and will, inskaled and fortified them in an Iland on the north side, a place of strong situation and commomodious, vpon a riuer which wee named Chenonceau, and the habitation and Fortresse Charlesfore.

After we had instructed and duly admonished them of that they shoulde doe ( as well for their maner of proceeding, as for the good and louing behauiour of them ) the xi. day of the moneth of Iune last past, we departed from port Royal: minding yet to range and view the coast vntill the xl. degrees of the elevation: But for as much as there came vpon vs troublefome and cloudie weather, very incommodious for our purpose, and considering also amongst many other thinges, that we had spent our cables and furniture thereof, which is the most principall thing that longeth to them that go to discover countreys, where continually both night and day they must lie at anker: also our victuals beeing perished and spilde, our lacke of Boateswaines to set forth our rowe barges, and leaue our vessels furnished. The declaration made vnto vs of our Pilots and some others that had before been at some of those places, where we purposed to sayle, and haue been already found by some of the kings subiects, the danger also and inconuenientes that might thereof happen vnto vs: & by reason of the great mystes and foggies wherof the season was already come, we perceived very well wheras we were, & we could do no good, & that it was to late, & & good & fit season for to vnder take this thing already past. Al these thinges thus well considered and wayed, and also for that we thought it meet and necessarie that your honour should with diligence be aduertised ( through the help of God ) to returne homewards to make relatiõ vnto you of the effect of our nauigation. Praying God that it may please him to keepe you in long health, and prosperitie.

FINIS.





## CHAPTER I

The first of the great principles of the Christian religion is the doctrine of the Trinity. This doctrine is the foundation of the Christian faith, and is the basis of all Christian theology. It is the doctrine that God is one, yet three persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, who are co-equal and co-eternal. This doctrine is the basis of the Christian faith, and is the basis of all Christian theology.

The second of the great principles of the Christian religion is the doctrine of the Incarnation. This doctrine is the foundation of the Christian faith, and is the basis of all Christian theology. It is the doctrine that God became man in the person of Jesus Christ, who lived, died, and rose again for the redemption of the world. This doctrine is the basis of the Christian faith, and is the basis of all Christian theology.

## CHAPTER II

Notes in writing besides more  
pruie by mouth that were given by a Gentleman,  
Anno, 1580. to M. Arthure Pette and to M. Charles Lack-  
man, sent by the marchants of the Musconie companie for the  
discoverie of the northeast straye, not altogether unfit  
for some other enterprises of discoverie, hereaf-  
ter to bee taken in hande.

What respect of Ilandes is to be had, and why.



Whereas the Portingales haue in their  
course to their Indies in the Southeast,  
certaine portes and fortifications to thrust  
into by the way, to diuers great purpo-  
ses: So you are to see what Ilands, and  
what portes you had neede to haue by the  
way in your course, to the Northeast. If or which cause I  
with you to enter into consideration of the matter, & to note  
all the Ilands, & to set them downe in plat, to two endes, that  
is to say, That wee may deuise to take the benefite by them.  
And also foresee how by the the Sauages or ciuill Princes,  
may in any sort annoy vs in our purposed trade that way.

And for that the people to the which wee purpose in this  
voyage to goe, be no Christians, it were good that the masse  
of our commodities were alwayes in our owne disposition,  
and not at the will of others. Therefore it were good that  
we did seeke out some small Iland in the Scythian Sea,  
where we might plant, Fortifie, & Staple safely, frō whence  
(as time shoulde serue) wee might feede those heathen  
nations with our commodities without cloying them, or  
without venturing our hole masse in the bowels of their  
countrey.

And to whiche Ilande if neede were (and if we shoulde  
thinke so good) we might allure the Northeast nauie, the na-  
uie of Cambalu to resort with their commodities to vs there  
planted, and stapling there.

¶

And



And if such an Island might be found so standing as might shorten our course, and so standing, as that the Hauie of Cābalu, or other those parties might cōueniently saile vnto without their dislike in respect of distace: the would it fal out wel. For so, besides lesse dainger, and more safetie, our ships might there vnlade and lade againe, and returne the selfesame Sommer to the ports of England or of Norway.

And if such an Island may be found for the stabling of our commodities, to the which they of Cambalu would not saile, yet we might, hauing shippes there, imploy them in passing betweene Cambalu and that stayling place.

Respect of hauens and harbarowes.

**A**nd if no such Landes may be found in the Scythia Sea toward the firme of Asia, then are you to search out the ports that be about Noua Sembla all along the tract of that land, to the end you may winter there the first yeere, if you be let by contrarie winds, & to the ende that if wee may in short time come vnto Cābalu, & vnlade and set saile againe for returne without venturing, there at Cābalu, that you may on your way come as farre in returne as a port about Noua Sembla: That the Sommer following, you may the sooner be in England for the more speedy vent of your East commodities, and for the speedier discharge of your Mariners: if you can not goe forward and backe in one selfe same Sommer.

And touching the tract of the land of Noua Sembla, toward the East out of the circle Artick in the more temperate zone, you are to haue regard, for if you finde the soyle planted with people, it is like y<sup>e</sup> in time an ample v<sup>e</sup>t of our warm wollē clothes may be founde. And if there be no people at all there to be found, then you shall specially note what plentie of whales, & of other fish is to be found there, to the end wee may turne our newfound land fishing or Island fishing, or our whalefishing, y<sup>e</sup> way for the ayde & cōfort of our new trades to the Northeast, to the coasts of Asia.

Respect of filbe and certayne other thinges.

And

**A**nd if the ayre may be found vpon that tract temperate, & the soyle peelding wood, water, land and grasse, and the seas fish, then we may plant on that mayne the offalls of our people, as the Portingals doe in Brasil, & so they may in our fishing in our passage, & diuers wayes peelde commoditie to England by harbouring and vitelling of vs.

And it may bee, that the inland there may peelde mastes, pitch, tarre, hempe, and all thinges for the Naue, as plentifully as Eastland doth.

The Ilandes to be noted with their commodities and wantes.

**T**o note the Ilands, whether they be hie lande or lowe land, moztanie, or flat, sandy, grauelly, clay, chalchy, or of what soyle, wooddy or not wooddy, with springs & riuers or not, and what wyld beasts they haue in the same.

And whether there seeme to be in the same apt matter to build withall, as stone free or rough, and stone to make lime withall, and wood or coale to burne the same withall.

To note the goodnes or the badnes of the hauens, & harbourowes in the Ilandes.

If a straite be founde what is to bee done and what greate importance it may bee of.

**A**nd if there be a straye in the passage into the Scythian Seas, the same is specially and with great regard to bee noted, especially if the same straite be narrow and to be kept, I say it is to be noted as a thing that doeth much importe, for what Prince soeuer shall be Lorde of the same, and shall possesse the same, as the king of Denmarke doth possesse the straite of Denmarke, he onely shall haue the trade out of these regions into the Northeast partes of the world for himselfe, and for his priuate profit, or for his subiectes only, or to enioy wonderfull benefite of the toll of the same, like as the king of Denmarke doth enioy of his straites, by suffering the Merchantes of other Princes to passe that way, If any such straite be found, the eleuation, the hie or lowe lande, the ha-

uens neere, the length of the straites, & all other such circums-  
taunces are to be set downe for many purposes: And all the  
Mariners in y<sup>e</sup> voyage are to be s<sup>w</sup>orne to keepe close al such  
thinges, that other Princes preuent vs not of the same, after  
our returne vpon the disclosing of the mariners, if any suche  
thing should happen.

Which way the Savage may be made able to purchase our  
cloth and other their wantes.

**I**f you finde any Island or mayne lande populous, and that  
the same people hath neede of cloth: Then are you to de-  
termine what commodittes they haue to purchase the same  
withall.

If they be poore, then are you to consider of the soyle, and  
how by any possibilitie the same may be made to enrich the,  
that hereafter they may haue something to purchase the cloth  
withall.

If you enter into any mayne by portable river, and shall  
finde any great woods, you are to note what kynd of timber  
they be of: That we may know whether they are for pitche,  
tarre, mastes, deleborde, claphorde, or for buylding of ships or  
houses, for so if the people haue no vse of them they maye be  
brought perhaps to vse.

Not to venture the losse of any one man.

**Y**ou must haue great care to preserve your people, since  
your number is so small, and not to venture any one  
man in any wise.

To bring home besides marchandize certaine trifles.

**B**ring home with you (if you may) from Cambalu, or o-  
ther ciuill place, one or other young man, although you  
leauie one for him.

Also the fruites of the countries, if they will not of theselues  
dure, drie them, and so preserve them.

And bring with you the Turnelles of peres, & apples, and  
the stones of such stone fruites as you shall finde there.

¶



Also the seedes of all strange herbes and flowres, for such seedes of fruites and hearbes comming from another part of the world and so farre off, wil delite the fancie of many, for the strangenes and for that the same may growe and continue the delite long time.

If you arrive at Cambalu or Quinsay, to bring thence the Mappe of that Countrey, for so shall you haue the perfecte description which is to great purpose.

To bring thence some old printed booke, to see whether they haue had print there, before it was deuised in Europe as some write.

To note their force by sea and by lande.

If you arrive in Cambalu or Quinsay, to take a speciall viewe of their Hauie, and to note the force, greatnesse, manner of building of them, the sayles, the tackels, the anchors, the furniture of them, with ordinaunce, armour, and munition.

Also, to note the force of the walles and bulwarkes of their cities, their ordinaunce, and whether they haue any calliers, and what powder and shot.

To note what armour they haue.

What swordes.

What pikes, halbertes and billes.

What horses of force, and what light horses they haue.

And so throughout, to note the force of the countrey, both by sea and by lande.

Things to be marked to make coniectures by.

To take speciall note of their buildings, and of the ornaments of their houses within.

Take a speciall note of their apparell and furniture, & of the substance that the same is made of, of which a marchant may make a gesse, as well of their commodities as also of their wantes.

To note their shoppes and warehouses and with what  
commo-

commodities they abounde, the price also.

To see their shambles, and to biewe all such thinges as are brought into the markets, for so you shall sone see the commodities, and the maner of the people of the Inlande, and so giue a gesse of many things.

To note their fieldes of grayne, and their trees of fruite, and howe they abounde or not abounde in one and other, and what plentie or scarcetie of fishe they haue.

Things to be carried with you, where of more or lesse is to be caried for a shewe of our commodities to be made.

**K** Erties of all orient colours, specially of stamell, brode-cloth of orient colours also.

Frisadoes, motleys, bystowe frices, spanish blankettes, bayes of all collours, specially with stamell, worsteds, carrels, tyres, wedmoles, flanelles, rashe, &c.

Feltes of diuers colours.

Casseta hats.

Deepe cappes for mariners coloured in stamell, where of if ample vent may be found, it woulde turne to an infinite commoditie of the common poore people by knitting.

Quilted Cappes of leuant Casseta of diuers colours, for the night.

Knit stockes of silke of orient colours.

Knit stockes of Jersey perne, of orient colours, where of if ample vent might followe the poore multitude shoulde be set in worke.

Stocks of kersy of diuers colours for men and for women.

Garters of Silke of seuerall kindes, and of colours diuers.

Girdels of Busse, and all other leather, with gilt and burn-gilt Buckles, specially wast girdels, wast girdles of helmet.

Gloues of all sortes, knit and of leather.

Gloues per fumed.

Points

Woyntes of all sortes of silke, cheed, and lether, of all manner of colours.

Shooes of spanishe leacher, of diuers colours, of diuers lengthes, cut and vncut.

Shooes of other leacher.

Veluet shooes, and pantocples.

These shooes and pantocples to be sent this time, rather for a shoue then for any other cause.

Hurles knit, and of leacher.

Night cappes knit and other.

A Garnishe of Pewter, for a shoue of a bent of that englishe commoditie, Bottelles, flagons, spoones, &c. of that metall.

Glasses of englishe making.

Venice glasses.

Looking glasses for women, great and fayre.

Small dials a few for prooffe, although there they will not hold the order they do heere.

Spectacles of the common sort.

Others of Cristall trymmed with siluer and otherwise.

Dwee glasses.

Commes of Iuorie.

Commes of Bone.

Commes of Wyne.

Linen of diuers sorts.

Handkerchewes with silke of seuerall colours wrought.

Glasen eyes to ride with against dust.

Knives in sheathes, both single and double, of good edge.

Needles great and small of euery kinde.

Buttons greater and smaller, with mouldes of leather and not of wood, and such as be durable of double silke, and that of sundrie colours.

Boxes with weightes of golde, and of euery kinde of the coyne of golde, good and badde, to shewe that the people here, vse weight and measure whiche is a certayne shoue of wisdom, and of a certayne gouernment settled here.



All the severall silver Coynes of our English money, to bee caried with you to bee showed to the gouernours at Cambalu, which is a thing that shal in silence speake to wise men more then you imagine.

Lockes and keyes, hinges, boltes, halpes, &c. great and small of excellent workmanship, whereof if vent may bee hereafter, wee shall set our subiectes in worke, whiche you must haue in great regarde. For in finding ample vente of any thing that is to be wrought in this realme, is more worth to our people besides the gaine of the marchant, then Christchurch, Bridewel, the Sauoy, and all the Hospitals of Englande.

For banketing on Shipborde, persons of credite.

First the sweetest perfumes to set vnder hatches to make the place sweete against their comming aborde, if you arrive at Cambalu, Quinsley, or in such great cities and not among sauages.

Rosmelade.

Sucket.

Figges banelled.

Replings of thesunne.

Comfets of diuers kindes made of purpose, that shall not dissolue by him that is most excellent.

Rhumes damaske.

Dried peres.

Malnuttres.

Almondes.

Smalnuttres.

Oliues to make them taste their wine.

The Apple John that dureth two yeeres to make shewe of our fruites.

Bullocke.

Sacke.

Uials of good sweet waters, & casting bottels of glasses to besprinkel the guests withall, after their comming aborde.

Suger, to vse with their wine, if they will,

The

The sweete oyle of Santie and excellent Frenche vine-  
ger, and a fine kinde of Bis ket, stiped in the same doe make  
a banketting dishe, and a little Sugar cast in it cooleth and  
comforteth, and refresheth the spirites of man.

Synomome water } is to be had with you to make a shew  
Imperiall water } of by taste, and also to comfort your  
sicke in the voy age.

With these and such like, you may banquet where you ar-  
riue the greater and best persons.

Or with the gift of these Parmelades in small boxes,  
or small violles of sweete waters you may gratifie by  
way of gift, or you may make a merchandise of them.

### The mappe of England and of London.

Take with you the mappe of Englande set out in faire  
colours, one of the biggest sort I meane, to make shewe of  
your Countrie from whence you come.

And also the large mappe of London, to make shewe of  
your Citty. And let the river bee drawne full of shippes of  
all sortes, to make the more shewe of your greate trade and  
trafficke in trade of merchandise,

### Ortelius booke of mappes

If you take Ortelius booke of mappes with you, to  
marke all these regions, it were not amisse, and if neede  
were to present the same to the great Cam, for it would bee  
to a Prince of merueilous account.

### The booke of the attyre of all nations.

Such a booke carried with you and bestowed in gift,  
would be much esteemed, as I perswade my selfe.

### Bookes.

If any man will lende you the newe Herball, and suche  
bookes as make shewe of Herbes, Plantes, Trees, Fishes,  
Fowles and Beastes of these regions, it may much delight

the great Cam, and the nobilitie, and also their merchants  
to haue the viewe of them: for all things in these parties so  
much differing from the thinges of those regions, since they  
may not be here to see the, by meane of the distance, yet to see  
those things in a shadowe, by this meane will delight them.

### The booke of Rates.

**T**ake with you the booke of Rates, to the ende you may  
pricke all those comodities there specified that you  
shall chaunce to find in Cambalu, in Quinsley, or in any part  
of the East, where you shall chaunce to bee.

### Parchment.

Rowles of Parchment, for that we may vent much with-  
out hurt to the Realme, and it lyes in small roome.

### Glewe.

To carrye Glewe, for that wee haue plentie, and want  
hent.

### Red Oker for Painters.

To seeke vent because wee haue great mines of it, and  
haue no vent.

### Sope of both kindes.

To trie what vent it may haue, for that we make of both  
kindes, and may perhaps make more.

### Saffron.

To trie what vent you may haue of Saffron, because this  
Realme yeeldes the best of the worlde, and for the tillage  
and other labours, may set the pooze greatly in work to their  
reliefe.

### Aquauitz.

By newe deuise wonderfull quantities may bee made  
beere, and therefore to seeke the vent.

### Blacke Conic skinner.

To trie the vent at Cambalu, for that it lyes towardes  
the



the Merch, and for that wee abounde with the commoditie,  
and may spare it.

Threade of all colours,  
The bent thereof may set our people in worke,

Copper Spurres, and haukes belles,  
To see the bent, for it may set our people in worke,

A note and a caueat for the merchant.

That before you offer your commodities to sale that you  
indeuour to learne what commodities the Countrie there  
hath. For if you bring thither veluet, taffeta, spice, or any  
such commoditie that you your selfe desire to lade your selfe  
home with, you must not sell yours deare, least hereafter you  
purchase theirs not so cheape as you woulde.

Seedes for sale.

Carrie with you for that purpose, all sortes of Garden  
seedes, as well of sweete strawing herbes and of flowers, as  
also of pot herbes, and all sortes for rootes, &c.

Leadde of the first melting,

Leadde of the second melting of the slagges.

To make triall of the bent of Leadde of all kindes.

English yron, and wyer of yron and copper,

To trye the sale of the same,

Brymstone.

To trie the bent of the same, because wee abounde of  
it made in the Realme,

Anthimoney a minerall,

To see whether they haue any ample use there for it, for  
that wee may lade whole nauies of it, and haue no use of it  
vnlesse it bee for some small portion in founding of belles, or  
a litchel that the Alcumistes vse, of this you may haue two  
sortes at the Appoticaries,

Timber

Tinder boxes with Steele, flint, and matches, and  
tinder, the matches to bee made of Gineper, to  
auoide the offence of brimstone.

To trie and to make the better sale of Brimstone by the  
wing the vse.

Candles of waxe to light.

A painted Bellows.

For that perhaps they haue not the vse of them.

A pot of cast yron.

To trie the sale, for that it is a naturall comunoditie of  
this Realme.

All maner of edge tooles.

To bee sold there or to the lesse ciuill people by the way  
where you shall twich.

What I woulde haue you there to remember.

To note specially what excellent dying they vse in these  
regions, and therefore to note their garments, & ornaments  
of houses: and to see their die houses and the materialles,  
and simples that they vse about the same: and to bring Bu-  
tters and shewes of the colours and of the materials, for that  
it may serue this clothing realme to great purpose.

To take with you for your owne vse.

All maner of Engyns to take fishe and foule.

To take with you those thinges that bee in  
perfection of goodnesse.

For as the goodnesse now at the first may make your  
commodities in credit in tyme to come: So false and so-  
phisticate comodities shall drawe you and all your com-  
modities into conceypt and ill opinton.

Notes framed by a Gentleman  
*heretofore to bee giuen to one that pre-*  
 pared for a discouerie, and went not: And not  
 vnfit to be committed to print, considering the same  
 may stirre vp considerations of these and of such  
 other thinges, not vnmeete in such new  
 voyages as may be attempted  
 hereafter.



That the first Seate be chosen  
 on y<sup>e</sup> sea side so as (if it may be)  
 you may haue your owne Haue  
 within Bay, riuer or lake,  
 within your seat safe from the  
 enemye. And so as the enemye  
 shalbe forced to lie in open rode  
 abroad without, to be disper-  
 sed with all windes and tem-  
 pests that shall arise. Thus  
 seated you shall bee least subiecte to annoy of the enemye, so  
 may you by your Haue within, passe out to all partes of the  
 worlde, and so may the shippes of Englande haue accesse to  
 you to supply all wantes, so may your commodities be cari-  
 ed away also. This seate is to bee chosen in temperate Cli-  
 mat, in sweete ayre, where you may possesse alwayes sweete  
 water, wood, seacoles, or turfe, with fish, flesh, grayne, fruits,  
 herbes and rootes, or so many of those, as may suffice very  
 necessitie for the life of such as shall plant there. And for the  
 possessing of wines of golde, of silver, copper, quicksilver, or  
 of any suche precious thing, the wantes of diuers of those  
 needfull thinges may be supplied from some other place by  
 sea, &c.

Stone to make Lym of.

Slate stone to tile withall  
 or suche clay as maketh tyle,

Stone to wall withal if

are to be looked for as  
 thinges without which  
 no Citie may bee made

X

no2



Bycke may not bee made,  
Timber for building ease- nor people in ciuill sorte  
ly to be conueied to the place, be kept together.  
Reede to couer houses or  
such like, if tile or slate be not.

The people there to plant and to continue are eyther to  
liue without trafficke, or by trafficke and by trade of mar-  
chandize. If they shall liue without sea trafficke, at the first  
they become naked by want of linen and wollen, and very  
miserable by infinite wantes that will otherwise ensue, and  
so will they be forced of them selues to depart, or els easely  
they will bee consumed by the Sp. by the Fr. or by the na-  
turall inhabithantes of the countrey, and so the interpryce  
becomes reppochfull to our nation, and a lett to many o-  
ther good purposes that may be taken in hande.

And by trade of marchandize they can not liue, excepte  
the sea or the lande there may yeelde commoditie for com-  
moditie. And therefore you ought to haue most speciall re-  
garde of that point, and so to plant, that the naturall com-  
modities of the place and seate, may drawe to you accessle of  
Nauigation for the same, or that by your owne Nauigation  
you may carie the same out, and fetch home the supplie  
of the wantes of the seate.

Such nauigation so to bee employed, shall besides the  
supplie of wantes, bee able to encounter with foreyne force.

And for that in the ample vente of suche thinges as are  
brought to you out of engl. by sea, standeth a matter of great  
consequence, it behoueth that all humanitie and curtesie and  
much forbearing of reuenge to the inland people be vsed, so  
shall you haue firme amicie with your neyghbours, so shall  
you haue their inland commodities to maintayne trafficke,  
& so shall you waxe rich and strong in force. Diuers & seue-  
rall commodities of the inland are not in great plentie to be  
brought to your handes, without the ayde of some portable  
or Nauigable ryuer, or ample lacke, and therefore to haue  
the

the helpe of suche a one is most requisite : And so is it of  
effecte for the disperſing of your owne commodities in ex-  
change into the inlandes.

Nothing is more to be indeuoured with the Iſland peo-  
ple then familiaritie. For ſo may you beſt diſcouer al the na-  
turall commodities of their countrey, and alſo all their  
wantes, all their ſtrengthes, all their weakenelle, and with  
whome they are in warre, and with whome conſiderate in  
peace and amitie, &c. whiche knowen, you may woork  
many great effectes of greateſt conſequence.

And in your planting the conſideration of the climate and  
of the ſoyle bee matters that are to bee reſpected. For if  
it be ſo that you may let in the ſalt ſea water, not mixed with  
the freſh into ſtattes, where the ſunne is of the heate that it  
is at Rochell, in the Bay of portingall, or in Spaine, then  
may you procure a man of ſkill, and ſo you haue wonne  
one noble commoditie for the fiſhing, and for trade of mar-  
chandize by making of Salt.

Or if the ſoyle and clymate bee ſuch as may peeſde you  
the Grape as good as that at Burdeus, as that in Portin-  
gale, or as that about Siui in Spaine, or that in the Ilands  
of the Canaries, then there reſteth but a woorkeman to put  
in execution to make wines, and to dreſſe Reſings of the  
ſunne and other, &c.

Or if you finde a ſoyle of the temperature of the South  
part of Spaine or Barbarie, in whiche you finde the Oli-  
tree to growe: Then you may bee aſſured of a noble mar-  
chandize for this realme, conſidering that our great trade  
of clothing doth require oyle, and weying howe deere of  
late it is become by the vent they haue of that commoditie in  
the Weſt Indies, and if you finde the wilde oliſ there it may  
be grafted.

Or if you can finde the berrie of Cochenile with whiche  
wee colour Scammelles, or any Roote, Berrie, Fruite,  
wood or earth fitte for dying, you winne a notable thing fitte  
for

for our state of clothing. This Cochenile is naturall in the west Indies on that firme.

Or if you haue hides of beastes fit for sole Lether, &c. It wilbe a marchandize right good, and the sauages there yet can not tanne Lether after our kinde, yet excellently after their owne maner.

Or if the soyle shall yeelde figges, Almondes, Sugar Canes, Quinces, Oranges, Lemons, Potatos, &c. there may arise some trade and trafficke, by figges, almonds, sugar, marmelade, Sucket &c.

Or if great woods bee founde, if they be of Cypres, chests may bee made, if they bee of some kinde of trees, pitche and tarre may be made, if they bee of some other then they may yeelde Rosin, Turpentine, &c. and al for trade and trafficke, and Caskes for wine and oyle may be made: likewise ships and houses, &c.

And because trafficke is a thing so materiall, I wish that great obseruation be taken what euery soyle yeeldeth naturally, in what commoditie soeuer, and what it may be made to yeelde by induour, and to send vs notice home, that there vpon wee may deuise what meanes may be thought of to rapse trades.

Nowe admit that we might not be suffered by the sauages to enioy any whole countrey or any more the scope of a Citie, yet if wee might enioy trafficke and be assured of the same, wee might bee much enriched, our Naue might be increased, & a place of safetie might there be found, if change of religion or ciuill warres shoulde happen in this realme, which are thinges of great benefite. But if we may inioy any large Territorie of apt soyle, we might so vse the matter, as we should not depende vpon Spaine for oyles, sacks, resinges, oranges, lemons, Spanish skinnies, &c. Nor vpon Fraunce for wood, bay salt, and gascoyne wines, nor on Estlande for flaxe, pitch, tarre, maffes, &c. So we shoulde not so exhaust our treasure, and so exceedingly enrich our doubtful friends, as we doe, but shoulde purchase the commodities that we want for halfe the treasure that now we do: but

shoulde



should by our own industries & the benefits of the soile there  
cheapely purchas oyles, wines, salt, fruits, pitch, tarre, flaxe,  
hempe, mastes, boordes, fishe, gold, siluer, copper, tallowe,  
hides and many commodities: besides if there be no flatts to  
make salt on, if you haue plentie of wood you may make it  
in sufficient quantitie for common vles at home there.

If you can keepe a safe haven, although you haue not the  
friendship of the neere neyghbours, yet you may haue traf-  
ficke by sea vpon one shore or other, vpon that firme in time  
to come, if not present.

If you finde great plenty of cymber on the shore side or  
vpon any portable riuier, you were best to cut downe of the  
same the first wynter, to bee seasoned for shippes, barkes,  
botes and houses.

And if neere such wood there be any riuier or brooke vpon  
the which a sawing mill may be placed, it woulde doe great  
seruice, and therefore consideration woulde bee had of suche  
place.

And if such port & chofe place of setting were in possessiō &  
after fortified by art, although by y<sup>e</sup> land side our Englishmen  
were kept in, and might not inioy any traffick with the next  
neighbours, nor any vittell: yet might they vittell themselves  
of fish: to serue verie necessitie, and enter into amitie with  
the enemies of their next neighbours, & so haue vent of their  
merchandise of England and also haue vittell, or by meanes  
herevpon to be vled to force the next neighbours to amitie.  
And keeping a nauie at the setting place, they shoulde finde  
out along the tracte of the lande to haue trafficke, and  
at diuers Ilandes also. And so this first seate might in  
time become a stapling place of the commodities of many  
countreys and territories, and in tyme this place myght be-  
come of all the prouinces round about the only gouernour.  
And if the place first chofe shoulde not so wel please our peo-  
ple, as some other more lately founde out: There might bee  
an easie remoue, and that might be raised, or rather kept for  
others of our nation to auoyde an ill neyghbour, &c.

If the soyles adioyning to such conuenient haven and  
K 3 setting

feeling places be founde marshie and boggie, then men skilful in draining are to be caried thicher. For arte may worke wonderfull effectes therein, and make the soyle rich for many uses.

To plante vppon an Ilande in the mouth of some notable riuer, or vpon the poynt of the lande entring into the riuer, if no such Iland be, were to great ende. For if such riuer were nauigable or portable farre into the lande, then would arise great hope of planting in ferill soyles, and trafficke on the one or on thother side of the riuer, or on both, or the linking in amitie with one or other petie king contending there for dominion.

Such riuers founde, both barges and boates may bee made for the safe passage of such as shal perceyve same. These to bee couered with doubles of course linnen artificially wrought, to defend the arrow or the dart of the sauage from the rower.

Since euery soyle of the world by arte may be made to peeelde things to feede and to cloth man, bying in your returne a perfect note of the soyle without and within, and we shall deuise if neede require to amende the same, & to draw it to more perfectio. And if you finde not fruites in your planting place to your liking, we shal in v. dyfars furnish you wth such kinds of plants to be caried thicher y winter after your planting, as shal the very next summer folowing, peeelde you some fruite, and the yere next folowing, as much as shal suffice a towne as big as Callice, and that shortly after shall be able to peeelde you great store of strong durable good sider to drinke, & these trees shalbe able to increase you within lesse then vii. yeres as many trees presently to beare, as may suffice the people of diuers parishes, which at the first setting may stand you in great steade, if the soyle haue not the commoditie of fruites of goodnesse already. And because you ought greedily to hunt after thinges that peeelde present reliefe, without trouble of cariage thither, therefore I make mencion of these, thus specially, to the ende you may haue it specially in mynde.

FINIS.

The

The names of certaine commodities  
growing in part of America, not presently  
inhabited by any Christians frō Florida Northward,  
gathered out of the discourses, of Verarzanus, Thorne,  
Cartier, Ribali, Themet, and best, which haue bin personall  
ly in those Countreys, and haue seene these things  
amongst many others.

Beastes.



Leopards.  
Stagges.  
Hartes.  
Deare.  
Beares.  
Hares.  
Wildbeest.  
Connyes.  
White beares.

A beast fayre bigger then an ore.

Molues.

Dogges.

A kinde of beast like a Conny.

Beuers.

Hartens.

Fores.

Bagers.

Otters.

Wheles.

A beast called Su being like a Bull.

Birdes.

Haukes.

Bitters.

Curlewes.

Hérons.

Woodrockes.

Partridges.

Small birdes.

Plentie of foule for al pleasant game.

Apocates.

Blackbirdes.

Cranes.

Crowes like Cornish Thowghes.

Duches.

Godetes.

Geels.

Pigions.

Paragauens.

Faualts.

Swannes.

Thurthes.

Turtles.

Finches.

Nightingales.

Fishes.

Coddes.

Salmons.

Seales.

Hakerels.

Coytoyles.

Whales.

Horsefishes.

A fish like a grayhound good meate.

Lampreys.

Crabbes.

Crestfishes.

Lobsters.

Eeles.

The riuers full of incredible stoie of  
all good fishe.

Wormes.

Silke wormes fayre and great.

Trees.

Bay.

Cypres.

Damson.

Palme.

Many trees yielding sweet sanous.

Okes.

But trees.

Firre.

Gines.

Cahent good against person.

Cedars.

Cheritrees.

Pepper trees.

Ames which healeth many diseases.



Ashe.  
 Bore.  
 Eldon.  
 Pewe.  
 Filbirdtrees better then ours.  
 Whitethornes bearing a berrie as big  
 as a Damson.  
 Grapes bearing a great grape.

*Fruites.*

Cownumbers.  
 Cyrons.  
 Raspis.  
 Apples.  
 Damsons.  
 Reasons great and small.  
 Muske melons.  
 Oranges.  
 Strawberries.  
 Gooseberries red and white.

*Gummes.*

Rosen.  
 Turpentine.  
 Frankencense.  
 Pitche.  
 Tarre.  
 Honnie.  
 Ware.

*Spices and Drugges.*

Pepper.  
 Small spices like to hire.  
 Reubarbe in Florida : diuerse other  
 kindes.

*Herbes and flowers.*

Many sortes of herbes differing from  
 ours.

Many simples like those of Fraunce.

Hempe.

Partieley.

Roses.

Redde.  
 White.

*Grayne and Pulse.*

Coyne like Rie.

Dates.

Peason.

Another strange coyne of good nourish-  
 ment.

Maiz.

*Metalles.*

Goldes in good quantittie.

Siluer.

Coper.

Leade.

many hills were silver al matter.

*Precious stones.*

Turqueles.

Rubies.

Peardes great and faire.

Precious stones of diuers colours.

Churgint a stone much esteemed there.

Kiph a kind of stone shining bright.

*Other stones.*

Marble very hard.

Alabaster.

Marries of glistering stones.

*Colours.*

Delowe.

Blewe.

Redde.

Scarlet.

Roane colour.

Deateskinnes wrought like branched  
 Damaske.

Harts skinnes paynted and died of di-  
 uers colours.

Bagges of red colours.

A roote called Auaty that they dye red  
 withall in Florida.

So as the commodities already knowen,  
 besides many yet vnknowen are  
 these, and that in great  
 quantittie.

Flethe.

Fithe.

Beneradges or drinke of diuers sortes.

Golde.

Siluer.

Furres.

Peardes.

Spices.

Drugges.

Feathers.

Gummes.

Dyles.

Silke.

Hides vndressed.

Beasts skins wrought like Damaske.

Leather died.

Hartes skinnes painted.

Stones for sayre building.

Precious stones.

Colours.

All kinde of good wood.

Imprinted at London at the  
 three Cranes in the Vine.

tree, by Thomas Dary-  
 son. 1582.











C  
1582

Ha Hakluyt, Richard









